The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE COMP'Y OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, No. 135 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL..$2,500,000.00
ASSETS Jan. 1, '73 4,446,858.78
LIABILITIES..... 590,914.19

ABSTRACT OF THE Thirty-Ninth Semi-Annual Statement, SHOWING THE Condition of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1873.

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$ 204,233.61
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate worth $4,963,600	1,910,765.00
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities, $137,589)	94,123.49
United States Stocks (market value)	1,695,745.00
State Bonds	30,220.00
Interest due on 1st January, 1873	52,735.33
Balance in hand of Agents	274,262.47
Bills Receivable	17,126.83
Salvages and other Miscellaneous Items	151,425.04
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at this office	16,222.01
Total	$4,446,858.78

LIABILITIES.

Claims for Losses outstanding on 1st Jan. 1873	$ 587,939.19
Dividends unpaid	2,975.00
Total	$ 590,914.19

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Ass't Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Ass't Secretary.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT, AGENT, (Now at Room 17 Central Union Block—to remove in a few days to) 155 LaSalle-st., Northeast cor. Arcade-court.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED, to buy a Two-Story and Basement Brick House, with Barn. Price, $10,000 to $12,000, east of State-st., south to Twenty-fifth-st. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

THE CHICAGO LIBRARIAN. January number contains Addresses of Hons. Mayor MEDILL and THOS. HOYNE, at the opening of the Public Library. Single copies, 10 cents; 50 cents per annum. J. W. DEAN & CO., Publishers, 7 Tribune Building.

STEAM WARMING. Defective heating apparatus of churches, stores, etc., made to work satisfactorily, and meet requirements of Board of Underwriters. Bids furnished for steam-heating. Jobbing attended to. WATSON & MORRILL, 105 Michigan-st.

Wholesale and Retail, Masks. Best and finest assortment in the West at SCHWEITZER & BEER'S, 154 State-st., near Monroe. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MEETINGS.

Masonic. The regular assembly of Oriental Sov. Consistory S. P. R. S., will be held at their rendezvous, this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Commander-in-Chief. JAMES H. MILES, Grand Secretary.

Masonic. Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this Thursday evening, at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for the installation of officers. Every member is hereby requested to be present. E. ST. JOHN, Secretary. J. E. CHURCH, W. M.

Builders and Contractors. There will be a meeting of the Builders and Contractors of the City of Chicago at the Exchange Rooms, 133 LaSalle-st., on Friday, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock sharp. All interested will attend it.

WASHINGTON.

More Contributions from Senator Patterson to Mobilier Literature.

A Contumacious Witness Before the Wilson Committee.

The House and Senate Finance Committees on Specie Resumption.

Butler's Ambition for the Leadership of the Next House.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SCANDAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Judge Poland's Credit Mobilier Investigation Committee was largely attended to-day, it being popularly expected that Oakes Ames would not only exhibit his original memorandum, but also letters, receipts, and statements from Congressmen which would cause something like the sensations attending the production of Patterson's letter and Colfax's bank account. But few of these documents were presented, however, those offered being additional receipts from Patterson, and a statement of figures in Garland's handwriting, wherein the latter makes Ames his debtor for $2,400 on account of his Credit Mobilier investment.

Robert S. Hale put in an appearance as the attorney of Vice President Colfax, and proposes, on the behalf of his client, to establish that the $1,200 deposited in the First National Bank the day after Ames gave him a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms for that amount, was obtained from an entirely different source. The awkward fact in the way in this connection, however, is that part of his sworn testimony before the Committee already given, wherein he says that he did not receive so large a sum of money at that time, and no such sum could have come into his possession without his distinctly remembering it. Both Colfax and Patterson will be given another hearing to-morrow, the latter in explanation of his letters and receipts.

Ames has been given a leave of absence for about a week to attend to his private business, and also to hunt up more documentary evidence.

The Wilson Committee, having exhausted the stock of witnesses whose memory or knowledge was deficient, began yesterday to work a field which promises a rich harvest. Many facts were revealed in regard to the expenditure of immense sums of money, belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad for lobby purposes, to influence legislation, but, to-day, the effort to enlarge the information in possession of the Committee was met by a witness with a contemptuous refusal to disclose what he had done with a quarter of a million of dollars in bonds and money, which had been placed in his hands. Joseph B. Stewart, sometimes of New York and sometimes of Washington, a lawyer of some prominence, and a lobbyist of skill and daring, was the witness. He is nearly seven feet in height, with an immense frame and erect carriage, and his movements are slow and deliberate. His age is not far from 50. Taken altogether, he is a very noticeable character. In the Committee to-day his manner was defiant, while the members of the Committee were exceedingly considerate and forbearing in their conduct toward him. When questions similar to those asked to-day were put to the witness several days ago, he then declined to answer, and the Committee thereupon went into secret consultation, and had decided not to gratify Mr. Stewart's apparent desire for notoriety, if the information could be elsewhere obtained, but they determined that if it was found necessary to recall him, he would be compelled to answer, or they would endeavor to commit him for contempt. It was soon discovered, this morning, that it would not be his fault if he was not reported for contempt, for in some of his refusals to answer he was very discourteous. He said none of the money had been used to corrupt Members of Congress, nor had any been given to newspaper correspondents. He tartly acknowledged, however, that two newspaper proprietors received some of his bounty. The play between the Committeemen and the witness, although harsh and unnecessary on the part of the latter, was very interesting, and lasted about half an hour. After the Committee became convinced that the witness was determined to thwart the purposes of the investigation, he was invited to retire, and the Committee had a private conference, during which the testimony was written out. Authorities were found, precedents were unearthed, and propositions were made for bringing the subject to the attention of the House. Finally Mr. Wilson, the Chairman of the Committee, arose in the House on a question of privilege, and sent to the desk the questions of the Committee and the answer of Mr. Stewart, wherein he refused to disclose the knowledge in his possession. The Committee asked the adoption of a resolution, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take Stewart into custody. Several spoke on the question, including Hoar, Shellabarger, Potter, Poland, Farnsworth, and Bingham. Mr. Farnsworth was the only one who spoke against the attitude of the Committee, and he held that the confidence between an attorney and client, or between an agent and his principal, should not be broken by a Committee of Congress. It was evident that the sympathy was with the Committee. Mr. Bingham offered a substitute that the witness be brought before the bar of the House, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. On this resolution, Mr. Bingham made one of his ringing speeches, in which he spoke eloquently of the right of a citizen to be heard in his defence, and it was carried. Many members who voted against it did so because they did not want Stewart to have the opportunity of speaking to the House and advertising his calling. During the discussion, Stewart was in one of the rooms of the House preparing his speech, which he is expected to deliver to-morrow.

KELLEY'S LETTER.

Immediately after adjournment of the Committee the following letter was handed to the Chairman. It will explain itself:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1873.

Hon. Luke P. Poland, Chairman of the Committee on Credit Mobilier of America:

DEAR SIR: Please find inclosed my check on Jay Cooke & Co., bankers, of this city, dated Jan. 25, 1873, to your order, for $330. It is certified by the house on which it is drawn, and is for the amount of the balance of a loan from Oakes Ames to me, but which, on grounds made known to you in the course of the investigation before your Committee, he has been pleased to disclaim. It does not belong to me, nor does the ten shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, the transfer of which to me he executed, in the presence of your Committee, on Friday last, when, at my request, he was about to deposit it with you; nor do any of the dividends thereon; but, inasmuch as he disclaims all ownership therein, and disclaims that they belong to me, I beg you to transfer the said check and certificate of stock, and all dividends now due, or that may be declared thereon, to the United States, to whom, in the light of recent revelations, I believe all said property belongs. Permit me further to request you to embody this note in the record of the proceedings of your Committee. Yours truly,

(Signed) W. D. KELLEY.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Senate Finance Committee and the House Committee on Banking and Currency met to-day jointly, for the purpose of discussing a bill providing for the resumption of specie payments and a system of free banking. The several bills relating to the question, which have been introduced in the House and Senate, were before them. The one drawn by Senator Sherman, and reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee, appeared to give general satisfaction to the members of the Banking and Currency Committee. The chief point of difference was as to the time that should be designated for the resumption of specie payments. Upon this the Committee could not entirely agree, though a majority seemed to favor January, 1874, the time fixed by the Sherman bill. Before adjourning there was an understanding that the members of both Committees should press for legislation on this question at the present session.

BUTLER'S ASPIRATIONS.

The question is being agitated here in nonpartisan circles, whether the Credit Mobilier investigation is not being presented to gratify personal spite, and subserve selfish ends and the ambition of certain parties in Congress, of which Ben Butler is the most prominent. They are interfering, it is alleged, in behalf of Oakes Ames for the purpose of compliciting Blaine, Dawes, and Garfield as much as possible, so as to destroy their influence and make their leadership in the Forty-third Congress an impossible matter. Since his fight with Blaine two years ago, Butler has figured very little in the House, and his Committee Assignments since that time have been of a kind to keep him in the background. He now takes the ground that no man implicated in the Credit Mobilier transactions should be given a place of trust in the Republican party; that to continue them even where their names have been but tainted with suspicion in responsible positions is to give a party endorsement to them. He is in favor of holding a Republican caucus to give expression to this sentiment in the shape of a resolution. He is of the opinion, that if this action is taken, his road is perfectly clear to the leadership of the Forty-third Congress, and to achieve that, he would willingly sacrifice his ambition to become Governor of Massachusetts.

A SEWING MACHINE PATENT.

The House Committee on Patents had under consideration, to-day, the petition of Atkins & Felthousen, of Chicago, praying for a seven-years' extension of the feeding device patent to the Singer sewing machine. The Committee decided that the case was one of such importance that there was not time enough to consider it at this session, and therefore it would be better for the interests of all parties concerned that it should be postponed.

TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY.

It is believed among those interested in the measure, that the President will veto the bill for paying the University of Tennessee for the use of, and damage to, its buildings during the war. During the last Congress, however, he approved a similar bill, relating to the Kentucky University.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

A CENTRAL PACIFIC REJOINDER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The following letter has been referred to the Judiciary Committee:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

SIR: I have read with interest your amendment now pending in the Senate to the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill, and a portion of the discussion which has taken place thereon. Speaking for the Central Pacific Company, I wish to say I infer that the position of that Company is not precisely understood. We entered into our contrat with the Government upon that construction of the statutes relating to the freight and postal service, which was acted upon by the Government for several years, which has been approved by your Committee, and which has received the sanction of Congress every time that body has considered the subject. We have, besides, consulted the best lawyers in the country, whose opinions unanimously support the construction of Congress. We have in good faith always believed this construction the legal one. Had any other been deemed probable, we should never have entered into the contract. But, sir, while thus claiming to be in the right, this Company has never sought to avoid, but has always been ready to promote, a legal adjudication of every question between it and the Government. So far from opposing such decision, it desires to have it. It especially wishes to avoid the constant recurrence of discussion in Congress, which settles nothing. We have devoted our fortunes and the best years of our lives to a great public enterprise. Ourselves, with the Government, are still interested in its success, and whatever may be the purpose of those who are inimical to us without just cause, we confidently expect Congress will decline to legislate to the injury of these Companies, and the peril of the interests of the Government in them. Your amendment is not obnoxious to this criticism. It may be susceptible of some improvement. It would perhaps be better to remit the parties to the regular Federal Courts. But if it is your judgment and that of Congress that the amendment as it stands will best secure a final settlement of the matter, I desire to say, in behalf of our Company, that its provisions are cordially accepted, and the Company will unite its best efforts to those of the Government to have that settlement early and complete, and in conformity with the principles of law and justice. We respectfully ask that you will lay this letter before the Senate of the United States. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. HUNTINGTON,
Vice President Central Pacific Railroad.

To Hon. George F. Edmunds, Chairman Judiciary Committee.

WHAT OFFICES MAY BE HELD BY FEDERAL OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The President, in an official order issued through the State Department, says the Executive order of Dec. 17, relating to the holding of State or municipal offices by Federal officers, applies to the offices of Alderman, Councilman, and to all offices under all town or village Governments, with or without salary or compensation. On the contrary, positions on Boards of Education, School Committees, Public Libraries, religious or eleemosynary institutions, incorporated, established, or sustained by the State or municipal authority, and professorships in colleges are not regarded as offices within the contemplation of the Executive order. Officers of the Federal Government may, therefore, engage in such services, provided the attention required by such employment does not interfere with the regular and efficient discharge of the duties of their office under the Federal Government. The head of the Department under whom Federal office is held will, in all cases, be the sole judge whether or not the employment does thus interfere. The Executive order of the 17th of January is not considered as prohibiting Federal officers from being officers of militia in States and Territories, and unpaid service in local or municipal fire departments is not regarded as an office within the intent of the Executive order, and may be performed by Federal officers, provided it does not interfere with the regular and efficient discharge of the duties of the Federal office. The employment by the day as mechanics or laborers in armories, arsenals, navy yards, etc., does not constitute an office of any kind, and those thus employed are not within the contemplation of the Executive order. Master workmen and others, who hold appointments from the Government, or from any Department, whether for a fixed time or at the pleasure of the appointing power, are embraced within the operation of the order.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

JAMES BROOKS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—At the sitting of Judge Poland's Committee this morning, James Brooks appeared and desired to make a record of the fact that the imprinted exhibit of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Jan. 6, in the suit of M'Comb against the Credit Mobilier, was filed and sworn to as a list of the Credit Mobilier stockholders, dated Dec. 12, 1867. In that list is Charles H. Neilson, 100 shares and 50 shares; that, therefore, nearly three months before Brooks became a member or a Government Director it was a matter of notoriety in the highest Court of Pennsylvania that Neilson owned 150 shares in his own name. Brooks also desired a record of the names of all Government Directors when he was one, such names as George Ashmun, of Massachusetts; James S. Rollins, of Missouri; Jesse L. Wilson, of Indiana; Benj. Wade, of Ohio; and others, and to the facts on record in the Union Pacific Railroad books, that these Directors generally, if not always, were in accord with him (Brooks) as to their duties; that during that time, John A. Dix, Governor of New York, was President of the road; the late Senator Morgan, of New York, was one of the Trustees of the bonds of the Company. Mr. Brooks also referred to the October meeting of 1872 of the Union Pacific Directors, when his resolution in revocation of the Wyoming Coal Company contract was passed on. In reply to an interrogation, Brooks testified that he held his Directorship a year, and never heard of the authorization of the Directors for an issue of 50 shares additional. He only saw it yesterday. He claimed that these 50 shares for Neilson were issued by virtue of his contract with Durant; he had no knowledge as to who paid the $5,000 loaned Neilson by Dillon. He was sure he (witness) did not, but supposes that Neilson did. The check-book showed no such check given.

SIDNEY DILLON.

Sidney Dillon recalled: Remembered loaning the $5,000 to Neilson, who gave, as collaterals, Union Pacific stock and bonds; supposes that the money was repaid by Neilson.

COLFAX'S COUNSEL.

Ex-Representative Robert S. Hale, of New York, appeared before the Committee, and stated he was present as the friend and counsel of Vice President Colfax; that he (Colfax) was now engaged in making a thorough examination of all his papers and letters, and upon concluding such examination he would appear before the Committee to testify in his own behalf, and he would also ask that some witnesses be examined. Colfax had required the speaker to say that as to the $1,200 check deposited to his credit as appears by the books of the First National Bank, he would show that that was derived from another source. Hale said that he desired to put a question to Swain, and he would then ask the indulgence of the Committee until Mr. Colfax should complete the examination of his papers.

SWAIN RECALLED.

Swain was then recalled and examined by Hale. He testified that the same day that Colfax deposited the $1,200 he checked out $1,000 and purchased a draft on New York, which he indorsed over to A. H. Conner, Indianapolis. The draft was subsequently paid in New York. Hale stated he should desire to call Mr. Colfax and other witnesses as soon as he had made a reasonable examination of his papers.

AMES AGAIN.

Judge Poland then asked Ames if the books and papers he expected had arrived.

Ames replied they had not, as the mails were behind, but he expected them.

Judge Poland then read the following check:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1868.

Sergeant-at-Arms United States House of Representatives:

Pay to J. W. Patterson or bearer eighteen hundred dollars and charge to my account.

$1,800. (Signed) OAKES AMES.

Indorsed "J. W. Patterson."

Question—For what was this $1,800 paid?

Answer—Dividends on thirty shares of Credit Mobilier stock.

Q.—Have you any other receipt from Patterson?

A.—I have. The witness produced the following:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1868.

Received of Oakes Ames three hundred and twenty-nine dollars for three bonds of U. P. R. R. Co., sold for me, being a dividend of eighty p. c. in bonds or stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, held by him as Trustee on my account.

(Signed) J. W. PATTERSON.

To this was appended the following:

2,400 bonds at 97, $2,328; interest paid, $105; paid in cash, $2,223.

Witness testified that the figures were made at the time the receipt was given, but he did not remember whether they were made by Patterson or himself. The receipt itself was written by Patterson. Ames then stated that Patterson would like to appear before the Committee, to make some further explanation, and he would be glad if he would do so.

Ames was then examined at length in regard to some checks given by him on the Sergeant-at-Arms. One, for $600, marked "S. C.," and dated June 22, 1868, was to pay Scofield. The memorandum of the witness showed that it was given to him (Scofield) to pay the 60 per cent dividend on ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock.

Q.—There is another to pay a draft of $1,200. To whom was that given?

A.—I don't know; I suppose it was a draft I got on New York or Boston.

Q.—Did Dawes receive any money from you by check on the Sergeant-at-Arms?

A.—I think he did.

Q.—Did you find anything on the books given to Dawes?

A.—On my memorandum I have Dawes $600, less $200.

Q.—You think you paid him $400. Was it by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms?

A.—I cannot tell; the books will show; I think I paid it by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The witness resumed and said: Scofield, Dawes, and Logan went out after the dividend of 60 per cent. Witness said that Mr. Allison sent his stock back, and said he would have nothing more to do with it. Witness supposed he had really given it up. Allison had an idea that there was an exciting political contest in his State, and he preferred not to have the stock. The witness supposed the stock being returned to him by Allison was a real transaction, and not a nominal one. He had had no agreement with him about the matter, though he received the bond and cash dividend, but the stock and stock certificates the witness still had. The witness had no recollection of Allison returning the $329 dividend included in the check on New York, in settlement of another matter.

The witness being questioned in regard to conversations with Garfield, said: "I can't remember all these conversations. The conversation I had with him would be injurious to him, and I am a bad man to repeat conversations. It will injure his reputation."

Q.—Did he make any request of you to omit any statement in regard to it?

A.—I am not positive about that; my impression is he wanted me to say as little as I could, that he might get off as easy as he could.

Q.—Have you a memorandum relating to the transaction between you and Garfield?

A.—Yes, sir. Ames then produced a piece of paper upon which were the following figures: "$1,000;" "$1,000;" "$400." Total, "$2,400;" and testified that the figures were made by Garfield. The first $1,000 referred to the Union Pacific bonds; the second, to the Credit Mobilier stock; and the $400, to something else, he could not remember now.

Q.—Was that what he received or what he was entitled to?

A.—What he is entitled to, though I think he is in error about the $400.

Q.—Did he put this down as his recollection of the transaction between you?

A.—Yes, sir.

Merrick—I understand, in substance, he wished you to state as little as possible about it?

Ames—Yes; that is my desire, too.

Merrick—Well, Ames, allow me to state that we want you to state all you know.

Ames—I have stated to the best of my ability all I know. The figures were made on the piece of paper on a table in my room at the time of the conversation. I did not pay any attention to them for three or four days. Afterward, when I found there was a conflict in our testimony, I preserved them. Ames further testified that he had a conversation with Judge Kelley about the transaction. Kelley said he called it a loan, and had so stated, and said to witness that he wanted to pay that loan. The witness replied that he did not so consider it. Kelley said he would give me a check on his bank, and wanted to know when he should date it. I told him it would make no difference. He gave me a check; that was before the investigation commenced, and I tore it in half, and handed it back to him.

Q.—What did he say when you tore it in two and handed it back?

A.—Both of us appeared to be satisfied with the transaction. [Laughter.] I did not consider that he owed me anything, but I owed him and told him so; he did not deny it.

Q.—He wanted to call it something else?

A.—That is the way I understood him. He wanted to be clear of the transaction.

Ames said it was important he should leave for his home to-night. The Committee could get along without him now, as the question of bribery had been settled, and all the Committee wanted to know now was whether he or some one else lied. Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH B. STEWART.

The Wilson Committee to-day recalled Joseph B. Stewart, and desired him to state concerning the manner of his disbursement of the sum of $250,000 received by him, as stated in his former testimony, in money and bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, from Durant and Hallet. Witness declined to answer, saying that such money was received as counsel.

The witness, after repeated questioning, still refused to answer, saying he would not speak of dealings with his clients. The witness having been asked what kind of bonds he received, said to the best of his judgment they were of the same description and part of the bonds the witness had received.

Q.—Did you deliver bonds to any newspaper correspondents?

A.—That is repeating your question, but, for the credit of these gentlemen, I say I did not.

Q.—Did you deliver them to newspaper proprietors?

A.—I decline to answer, for two of them are my clients.

Q.—Where do they live?

A.—That is immaterial to the purpose of this examination.

Q.—Do they live in Washington?

A.—I decline to answer.

WILLIAMS HEARD FROM BY TELEGRAPH.

James F. Wilson here said he had telegraphed J. M. S. Williams to the effect that Spence yesterday testified that Williams told Spence to give Wilson a check for $19,000 March 9, 1871, and asked Williams: "Did you do it at that time or any other?" To which telegraph, Williams replied: "I never gave him any directions to give you any portion of the $126,000. Do not believe you had anything to do with it. My recollection is that Dodge, the Chairman of the Committee, had the whole direction of it."

PRIVATE.

The Committee then requested the gentlemen to retire, as they wished to hold a private consultation, evidently with reference to the refusal of Stewart to answer the question propounded.

HORACE F. CLARK.

The Committee resumed its session, and examined Horace F. Clark, President of the Union Pacific Road. He had heard of the note given by the Company to the Credit Mobilier for $2,000,000, but as the condition on which it was given has been discharged, he felt satisfied to omit it from the bills payable, it being no part of the indebtedness of the Company. Hoar asked the witness whether, if the Directors of the Company had had the cash, they could not have built the 667 miles built under the Ames contract cheaper than it was by Oakes Ames, who was paid with the bonds of the Company.

The witness replied that he thought that was the wildest contract ever made by civilized man.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Louisiana investigation was resumed this morning.

GOVERNOR PINCHBACK

was recalled and re-examined. There was one count of the vote made during the extra session; did not know why it was counted the second time. Pinchback said that the Governor and his friends laid great stress upon the precedent of the Voorhees case in Louisiana in 1865, as controlling the matter of the ex-officio Lieutenant Governor in the tenure of office. That precedent occurred under the old Constitution of the State. There was another noted precedent in the Missouri case, to which he would call attention, and which took the contrary ground.

Trumbull—Does the old Constitution differ from the new in that particular?

Pinchback—I don't know that it does.

Governor Warmoth—It does not.

Ray desired to question Warmoth and others to prove that Warmoth tried to bribe Pinchback to organize the extra session of the Legislature according to his wishes.

Warmoth had no objection to going into that question, but wanted to summon witnesses from New Orleans to disprove the statement, and said he could establish the fact that Pinchback was not in the habit of resisting temptations of that sort.

Pinchback remarked (excitedly): "If you can prove anything of that kind, Governor, I think you ought to do it."

Warmoth replied, "If the Committee wants to take that latitude, I've no objection."

After consultation, the question was ruled out.

LYNCH RECALLED.

Lynch was recalled, and examined at length as to the details of the election. The vote of Natchitoches parish was thrown out upon the sworn evidence that the Republicans had no opportunity to vote. In one parish in Cages District, the same registration papers were voted on at two polls, and one hundred votes were thrown out. In Rapides parish, colored men were not allowed to register. Lynch claimed that in all the actions of the Returning Board, throwing out the polls, counting affidavits as votes, &c., the Board acted on what it considered sufficient evidence of fraud, intimidation, or unfairness. This evidence was now on the way from New Orleans.

MR. BOVEE

testified that the evidence of fraud before his Committee came from twenty-one parishes. In his parish only 360 out of 500 Republican voters were able to register. Some voters had to travel two to ten miles, and spend two to five days to register. There was an evident intention to prevent the registration of Republicans. The Chairman of the Democratic Committee seemed to have the whole thing in his command. There was some evidence of false registration and of double voting in some parishes.

MR. FOREMAN

was recalled, and testified concerning the election returns in the disputed districts.

Governor Warmoth produced letters from General Herron to John C. Sinnet, in favor of the election of Greeley and McEnery.

Lynch was recalled, and, in answer to Trumbull stated that all the members of his Board, except himself, were appointed to a lucrative office by Pinchback.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The VICE PRESIDENT, after the reading of the Journal, left the chair, which was taken by Mr. ANTHONY, President *pro tem*.

MILITARY CEMETERY.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the preservation and care of the United States Military Cemetery, near the City of Mexico.

MINING.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Mines and Mining reported a bill to amend the act to promote and develop the mining resources of the United States.

THE MODOC WAR.

On motion of Mr. CORBETT, the Secretary of War was directed to inquire into the expediency of enlisting a company of Indian scouts to serve against the Modocs.

As unfinished business the

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL

came up. It was agreed that Mr. CAMERON should move to take up the French spoliation bill, as soon as the legislative appropriation bill was disposed of.

Mr. EDMUNDS' motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Sherman's amendment, increasing salaries, was adopted, yesterday, was lost—yeas, 14; nays, 33.

Mr. SAWYER, on behalf of Mr. Morton, offered an amendment, increasing the salaries of the Deputy Commissioners of Internal Revenue to $4,000 per annum. Ruled out of order.

Mr. WINDOM moved to strike out the appropriation of $10,000 for temporary clerks in the Post Office Department, urging that such clerks would be no longer needed, now that the franking privilege was abolished.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Sawyer, increasing the appropriation for clerk hire in the Bureau of Education was adopted. Lost.

Mr. WRIGHT offered an amendment further reducing the clerical force in the Post Office Department.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

Mr. CONKLING favored the amendment as the legitimate consequence of the abolition of the franking privilege. He wished to show the people that the vote of Congress abolishing the franking privilege, so-called, was not merely a graceful bow to the sentiment of the country, but a real step toward retrenchment and frugality in the public expenditure. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to reconsider the vote by which he amendment of Mr. Morrill (Vt.) was adopted, prohibiting the payment of any judgment of the Court of Claims, except the claimants proved to have never given aid or comfort to the rebellion.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Lost.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committe on Judiciary, reported with amendments the House bill amendatory of the act of June 8, 1872, providing for holding a Circuit Court in the Western District of Missouri.

ARMY ORDINANCE.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably a bill authorizing the President to designate a Board of three Ordnance Officers to examine and report to Congress the most suitable sites for the location of a large arsenal, a large construction and repair depot, powder depot, and proving ground for heavy ordnance.

MINING.

The bill reported by Mr. Hamlin, from the Mining Committee, provides for amending the fifth section of the Mining act of May 10, 1872, so that the time of the first annual expenditure on claims located prior to the passage of said act shall be extended to the 1st of December, 1873.

The Senate went into Executive session and soon after

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

COLORADO.

The bill for the admission of Colorado as a State was taken up, and after an animated colloquy between the Delegates from Utah and Montana, was tabled by 117 to 6.

THE FLORIDA CONTESTED SEAT.

The Committee on the Florida Contested Election Case reported that Niblack, the contestant, is entitled to a seat. The report was agreed to, and Niblack was sworn in.

AN UNWILLING WITNESS.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.), Chairman of the Select Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier Investigation, reported that a witness, who had been called before the Committee, Joseph B. Stewart, of Washington, had refused to answer certain questions as to the disposition made by him of a large amount of bonds, which had been given him in 1864 for an arrangement of the pending difficulties with other companies. The witness grounded his refusal on the principle of communications between counsel and client being privileged. The Committee moved for an order that the Speaker issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms commanding him to take into custody wherever he may be found the body of Joseph B. Stewart, and the same in his custody to keep, subject to the further order and direction of the House. In a long discussion of the question, the position of the Committee was sustained by its own members, and by ELDRIDGE, POTTER, POLAND, and others, and was controverted by MAYNARD, FARNSWORTH, and BINGHAM.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to amend the order so as to have Stewart brought before the House forthwith, to show cause why he should not be committed to answer for contempt.

Messrs. SMITH and WOOD (N. Y.) sustained the position of the Select Committee. The latter argued that it was not proper to interpose obstacles in the way of the investigation. No witness should be allowed to shield himself under the pretext that he had confidential relations with outside parties. The House wanted to reach these outside parties. He would say to the lawyers who had endeavored to throw around this investigation a certain degree of legal mystery, that he, a plain layman, protested against any effort to fall short of the whole truth, let it implicate whom it might, or let the consequences fall on whom they might.

Mr. Bingham's amendment was agreed to—yeas, 126; nays, 67.

The resolution, as thus amended, was adopted, and the House

Adjourned.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Money was dearer, advancing to 1-32, closing at 7. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 8@9. The London money market is easy and securities strong.

The New York State press are generally advocating the repeal of the Usury laws.

A Washington telegram to a Wall street agency says that the Senate Finance Committee and House Banking and Currency Committee have virtually agreed to urge the passage of Senator Sherman's bill for the resumption of specie payments.

STOCKS.

The stock market was quiet, closing heavy and lower. The securities of the Central Pacific are not affected by the proceedings in Washington. It is reported that an immediate change is impending in the Direction of the Boston, Hartford & Erie.

GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

Gold was quiet and steady, at 113⅞@114. The cable reports English consols ⅛@¼ lower on reports of a combination of the leading European Powers against Russia in its Eastern pretensions. Foreign exchange weak in the morning, but firmer in the afternoon.

BONDS.

Government bonds opened lower, but closed with a partial recovery.

The *Evening Post* says: "In regard to the Cooke-Morton Syndicate, formed to negotiate the remaining $300,000,000 of United States 5 per cent bonds, it is understood that the Syndicate is now engaged in perfecting arrangements for opening the subscription books early in February, probably on the 4th proximo. The books will be opened and closed simultaneously in the United States and Europe, and will probably remain open not longer than three or four days, and, at the outside, a week."

PRODUCE.

Flour closes very strong, especially firm for fancy Minnesotas and family brands. Superfine and No. 2 are in good demand and higher. Southern flour is held higher. The arrivals are light. Wheat rules firm but quiet. The demand is chiefly for spring to fill up. Winter not offered to any extent. The pork market is weak. New mess is offered in the wholesale way at $14.00 on the spot; 175 brls sold at $14.37½ for new mess, and $11.25 for uninspected extra prime. Cut meats—Prices check business. Dry salted shoulders are quoted at 5⅝c, and pickled hams at 9½@11c. Bacon—Some demand for short clear for early delivery, and 7⅜c was bid and 8c asked. Long clear is quoted at 7@7⅛c. Lard is steady; Western is quoted at 8¼@8 5-16c for future delivery 2,000; tierces sold at 8 7-16c for March, and 8 9-16c for April.

COAL SALES.

At the monthly sales of Scranton coal, to-day, 75,000 tons were disposed of as follows: Steamboat, $4.10@4.12½; grate, $4.25@4.30; Egg, $4.32½@4.35; stove, $5.02½@5.10; chesnut, $3.87½@3.95. These prices are in advance of those obtained at the sale last month.

The Kansas Bribery Case.

TOPEKA, Ks., Jan. 29.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, complaint was entered in Court against Senator Pomeroy, on a charge of bribery, and he was arrested and gave bail in $5,000 to appear on Friday. This evening Senator York was arrested on a charge of bribery, and appeared for examination, when the case was dismissed and he was released. Pomeroy's friends say he denies York's charges in toto, and that he is preparing a statement regarding the matter for publication to-morrow.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Costa's Opera House to-night, to celebrate the election of Ingalls. Speeches were made by Ingalls, Cobb, Lowe, Phillips, Harvey, and others, and a series of appropriate resolutions were passed.

Utah Matters.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 29.—A memorial of the Bar of Salt Lake to Congress for legislation was forwarded to Washington to-day, signed by all the leading lawyers in the city. It shows that the Federal Courts are powerless in both criminal and civil issues, and that the only remedy for the evils set forth is with Congress. Copies of the memorial were mailed to the President, the Cabinet, Senators, and Representatives.

Judge Hawley, of the Supreme Court of this Territory, in the Corinne cattle conspiracy, to-day, discharged the defendants from the authority of the Probate Court. The Mormon attorneys abandoned the case. The whole affair arose out of the malice of the Mormon Church leaders against the Gentiles.

Special prayers are daily offered to transfer the epizootic from the Church quadrupeds.

Serious Shooting Affray.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—This evening, John Teurs and Henry Howard, negro minstrels, engaged in a fight at a saloon on Washington street. Teurs drew a pistol and fired at Howard, but missed him, and hit James Dowling, the veteran stage manager of this city, who was an innocent spectator. The bullet struck him in the left side, and passed nearly through his body inflicting a wound, which will probably prove fatal. Teurs was arrested. Dowling was sent to the County Hospital. Howard attacked Teurs with a pistol a few hours before the final affray, but was disarmed. Teurs then got a pistol with the alleged purpose of defending himself.

Duluth and Superior City Shake Hands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The controversy between the State of Wisconsin and the City of Duluth and the Northern Pacific Railroad has been compromised by Governor Washburn, who is now in Washington, a Committee from Duluth, and the President of the railway. The Northern Pacific agrees to extend its road to the City of Superior within eight months, and to give that city the same facilities for business as Duluth. The dyke is to be removed, and the Bay of Superior to be dredged out from the natural entrance to the docks at Superior and Duluth.

Cooking Range Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—About 7 o'clock this morning the boiler of the cooking range in the restaurant of John Bonnet, opposite the Planters' House, exploded with great force, nearly demolishing the kitchen, and injuring other parts of the building. Charles Kraemer, the cook, was hurled twenty feet against a brick wall, and sustained a compound fracture of the left leg, fracture of the right arm, dislocation of the right shoulder, fracture of the right shoulder-blade, and received several severe burns and bruises about the head.

Suicide.

PEORIA, Jan. 29.—Mrs. William Moore, living near Princeville, Peoria County, committed suicide the other day by hanging. Temporary insanity is the supposed cause.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

An Argument in Favor of It.

Another Letter from Mayor Medill to President Orton.

Discussion of the Character and Functions of Our Government.

Mr. Medill "Sees No Other Alternative Than That the National Corporation Must Sooner or Later Take Possession of the Telegraph."

CHICAGO, Jan. 24, 1873.

Hon. William Orton, President Western Union Telegraph Company:

MY DEAR SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of two copies of your book, "On the Relations of the Government to the Telegraph," prepared by Hon. David A. Wells and yourself. In the appendix to the volume, I find your reply to my letter of the 17th ult.

I would let our exchange of views in regard to postal telegraphy terminate with your last letter were it not for your remark that "you are somewhat disappointed, that, instead of meeting squarely some of the points presented in your letter, I seek to turn their flank by a comparison between the postal service and the business of the express companies;" and the serious assertion "that there is a fundamental difference in our views concerning the objects for which our Government was established and the best modes of accomplishing them." This "fundamental difference" you proceed to explain, and state my views of the functions and duties of Government in a way that is "peculiar," but I trust not "with intent to deceive."

RELATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT TO BUSINESS MATTERS.

Let me state, at the outset of this letter, my understanding of the functions and relations of the Government towards the business affairs of the people, which will prevent misunderstanding or perversion in the future:

I hold that any business or occupation which is or can be conducted by individual enterprise, or by pecuniary corporate efforts, with fair and open competition to regulate prices and prevent extortion, or when the charges can be regulated by law, should be left to the management of such agencies, believing that such course will best promote the public welfare.

I holdt further, tha, any business essential to the public welfare, and general in its nature and requirements, which can *not* be conducted by individual effort and capital, but only by corporate organization, and which is not practically susceptible of fair and open competition, or whose charges cannot be limited and regulated by law, but which is, or degenerates into, a monopoly, may rightfully be taken control of and managed for the public benefit by one or other of the political corporations best adapted to the performance of the service, whether that be the National, State, or Municipal corporation.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH IS CONSTITUTIONAL, HENCE A FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT.

It is utterly useless and vain to have any controversy upon collateral points, as they are merely side issues, so long as we disagree about these fundamental questions. You deny that it is one of the functions of Government to establish postal telegraphy. Does this mean that it would be unconstitutional, which, if true, must end all controversy? But, if it be not unconstitutional, then it is a function of Government to establish postal telegraphy, and its duty to establish it, if thereby the general welfare is promoted, for "to promote the general welfare" is declared in the preamble of the Constitution to be one of the purposes of the General Government. I assume, however, that you do not challenge the constitutional authority of the General Government to establish a system of postal telegraphy, and shall proceed on that assumption; for if it be in violation of the organic law the courts will so declare, and render null and void any act of Congress attempting to create such a system.

A PATERNAL GOVERNMENT—OURS A FRATERNAL GOVERNMENT.

You charge me with advocating a "paternal government," such as those of the "Old World," which have been extending with one hand their illusive benefits, while with the other they have been heaping up burdens upon the people until debt and taxation are fast ripening into universal discontent." Is this a quite fair statement? Did I cite any Government of the Old World, except Great Britain, in the matter of uniting the telegraph with the postal service? And is that constitutional Government a "paternal" one? You would mortally wound the sensibilities of any "free-born Briton" by saying so in his presence, and he would be apt to resent it as a personal insult. Does the steady reduction of National debt and of taxes in Great Britain justify the assertion you make?

I observe that the term "paternal government" has become a favorite sneer with State Sovereignty advocates; but it is a gross misnomer when applied to political institutions in this country. Ours is strictly a *fraternal* Government—not paternal. An absolute monarchy is a paternal form of government. The Czar of Russia is a conspicuous type thereof, and he is called by his subjects the Father of his people. Where the sovereign power is vested in one person, there is a paternal government, no matter whether the "Great Father" is cruel or kind to his children. Where the sovereign power is vested in the *people*, as in the American Union, there is the fraternal form of government as contradistinguished from a paternal. Our form is that of a brotherhood of free and equal men, a grand and universal confraternity of citizens, united together for the purposes set forth in the Constitutions of the General and State Governments and charters of municipalities.

WHAT CONSTITUTES OUR GOVERNMENT.

Our Government comprises several distinct pieces of political machinery,—several wheels revolving on their respective centres, but all cogged into each other, and all deriving their powers from the will of the sovereign constituency, the people. We have the great central wheel called the Federal Government, and cogged into it are forty State Governments, and into each of these several score smaller wheels called counties and cities, and into the counties still smaller wheels called townships or precincts. Each of these, from the smallest to the greatest, constitutes a political corporation in which the citizens residing therein are stockholders; and each has its assigned authority, functions, and duties, with regulating tribunals established to prevent one from absorbing power or trespassing on the functions of the others. The whole of these political corporations constitute the American Government. They are all owned by the people and managed by agents of their selection. They are corporations in which every male citizen is a shareowner and takes his dividends in personal and property security, advantages, and performances for the common interest, and he contributes in taxes for their support and maintenance in proportion to his property or consumption of taxed goods.

EVERY CITIZEN A SHAREHOLDER.

The subdivisions of which I have spoken, into general, State, county, city and township are made for the convenience and benefit of the citizens, and the functions and duties assigned to the agents or officers by each of the corporations, are assigned for the same end. Observe, too, that the citizen is a shareowner in each of those corporations and has his equal voice in the choice of agents for the management. Thus, I am a stockholder in the township corporation of South Chicago, in the corporation of the City of Chicago, in that of the County of Cook, in that of the State of Illinois, and in that of the United States of America, and contribute taxes for the support of all of them, and receive benefits from all in various forms.

IF PATERNAL FOR ONE IS PATERNAL FOR ALL.

It is no more an act of "paternal Government" for one of those political corporations or combinations to conduct charitable, educational, postal, common-carrier, internal-improvement, or telegraphic enterprise, than for another, and it would be a "fraternity" act for either or all to perform such things. There are only three considerations involved: first, does the Constitution or charter of either permit it; second, would it promote the general welfare of the corporation; thirdly, are the members of the corporation willing? If the three questions can be answered in the affirmative, who shall interpose a negative, and who has a right to estop? If the National Constitution prohibits the Federal corporation from transmitting letters of the people by mail or messages by telegraph for them, but permits the State corporations to perform these services, it would be just as much "paternal" work on their part as for the general Government to do it. The whole matter turns, you perceive, on the three points I stated, viz.: Constitutionality, public good, and permission of the members.

You condemn postal telegraphy, and affirm, in general terms, that such business is no more an attribute or a function of government than for Government to undertake a system of education or charity, such as making provision for helpless infants, the indigent aged, the sick and destitute, the imbecile and infirm.

WHAT THIS GOVERNMENT IS DOING.

Are your official duties so engrossing or blinding that you do not know that all these things *are* performed by one or the other of our political corporations? Have you never heard of State, county, or city asylums for orphans, for the idiotic and insane, the deaf, dumb, and blind, institutions for the support of the indigent poor and infirm and helpless, hospitals for the sick and wounded, and free schools for the youth of all classes of society? And yet they abound in all parts of the nation.

Strange as it may sound to you, we *have* long had all these institutions in this State and most of them in this county, supported at public expense, and managed on what you would call and condemn as the "paternal," but what I call the *fraternal system of government*. But in addition to these we are carrying on by the political corporation of Chicago, many enterprises which will probably make you allege that our "scheme of city government appears to be a grand Fourier phalanx—a sort of Oneida community on an immense scale." For instance, the paternal government of the city has furnished a municipal system of water supply at a cost of several millions, and the fluid is sold at remarkably cheap rates to everybody.

The inspiring motive for the exercise of this "paternal function" was to "provide the people with what was deemed good for their welfare in larger supply, at less cost *per capita* than would result if the supply depended upon capital managed by private enterprise," i. e., pecuniary corporations. We *tried* the latter method, and after the usual experience of company monopoly and rapacity, pushed it aside and adopted the principle which you so vigorously condemn.

Let me give you another case, where private enterprise has been made to give way to the "paternal" method. The political corporation has built over the Chicago River and its branches more than thirty bridges, and dug under it two great road tunnels, all at a cost of two or three millions. How much toll do you suppose is charged for passing over or through them? Nothing! They were constructed and maintained by assessment on the shareowners of the political corporation, and their use is rendered free to strangers as well as citizens. "Private enterprise" would gladly have constructed those bridges if permitted to exact what toll it pleased.

We have erected some forty brick school houses at public expense, and are educating about forty thousand children at the cost of the political corporation; we have high schools supported in the same way, and Normal schools to educate teachers. And quite recently the corporation has established a free public library to furnish books and periodicals to everybody who will read them.

Nor is this all: the Corporation of Chicago has engaged in the insurance business, and established a Fire Department, with manifold and elaborate machinery and appliance, operated by several hundred men and horses, for the protection of the property of citizens and "promotion of the general welfare;" and all this in the teeth of your fundamental objection to political corporate intrusion upon the domain of pecuniary corporation monopoly, or what you style "private enterprise."

QUASI-POLITICAL CORPORATIONS.

It may not be deemed expedient or desirable for the general political corporation to undertake the postal telegraph business; but there is nothing at fundamental variance in so doing with the theory or practice of our fraternal form of government. The work is too great for a private citizen to undertake, and it requires the combined efforts and capital of thousands of citizens to conduct it. Moreover, they still cannot undertake it until the political corporation grants them corporate privileges and powers, and organizes them into a *quasi* form of Government, modelled closely after the political form. They must be invested with a name and a seal, and divested of a conscience and soul. They work under a charter, employ the official organization in great part of a political corporation, as well as many of its powers and privileges. It is improper to call such artificial machinery "private enterprise" or private effort, as it is nothing of the sort. Private enterprise is that which is peculiar to one's self, unconnected with others, separate, individual.

It is just as much "private enterprise" for the people through one of their political corporations, National, State, or Municipal, to operate postal telegraphy as for several thousand persons organized as the Western Union Corporation, under political charters to do it, because the shareholders in either Corporation must furnish the capital, employ Boards of Directors, Superintendents, servants, agents, and experts, to manage the business.

THE ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCE.

The essential difference between the two classes of corporations is in the motive and purpose of the respective members, the quasi-political corporation undertakes the business and furnishes the capital for the sake of the anticipated profits that can be realized, by charging the public whatever they please for their services, whereas the political corporation undertake it for the sake of the money that can be saved, and the more satisfactory control that can be exercised over the business. The one seeks the largest possible compensation for the smallest service; the other the largest possible service for the least cost. The main object of both corporations is the benefit of the stockholders, which in the one case embrace the few making profit at the cost of the many, and in the other, of the whole saving expanse for all. Whether the great pecuniary corporations are managed by their agents and Boards of Directors honestly, economically, or efficiently than the political corporations, I shall not stop to consider, as a great deal can be said on both sides, and very much can be truthfully alleged by one against the other, as respects corruption and dereliction, the cause of which is found in the selfishness, selfish, grasping, and unfaithful proclivities of men who must be employed to manage them. And I suppose these bad qualities are inseparable from unregenerate human nature, and must be endured until the preachers make man honest and faithful.

UNCURBED CORPORATE RAPACITY.

But there is another serious difference in the nature and operations of the pecuniary and political corporation which must not be ignored. The former assert the right to charge for their services whatever they please, and they exercise the extraordinary and dangerous privilege of dictating both sides of the bargain. To enable them the more completely to do this, they unite with each other to obliterate all trace of competition, by consolidation, by combining, and "pooling," the object being to reduce the public to the single alternative of paying the demand or doing without the service—of burning their grain and going on foot or submitting to the dictated exaction. They resist Government interference and regulations limiting charges or fixing maximum fares and tolls, and when forced to submit, inaugurate the protests of oppressed citizens and communities. They do not deny that there is a total absence of conscience in fixing schedules of charges, and that the main purpose of the corporation is to wring the utmost money out of the public.

The system of uncurbed corporate rapacity is tyranny, pure and unadulterated, in which the toiling millions are made to suffer for the pecuniary emolument of the privileged few. The whole system is anti-democratic and dangerous to the public welfare. It is Slavery in another guise; it is the great evil of the present and future, until it be curbed, cured, or killed as Slavery was.

All the talk about the dangers of "centralization" and "paternal government" is "small talk" in the presence of corporate monopoly in the carrying business of products, persons, parcels, and messages,—is mere dust thrown into the eyes of the people to divert their attention from the real and overshadowing oppression which afflicts them; which takes 750 bushels of grain out of every 1,000 for conveying it from the interior to the seaboard. But it is said, in excuse for this extortion, that the high tariff on iron and steel greatly increases the cost of building railroads. In reply to this lame apology, I ask what have the railway companies done to induce Congress to reduce the duties on iron and steel? We all know what influence they can exercise on Congress when they deem it their interest to exercise it.

Iron and steel would have been placed on the free list long ago if the railway companies had really desired it. But the fact is, too many of their prominent managers have pecuniary interests in furnaces, rolling-mills, and other iron works, to desire any reduction of duties. On the contrary, they are opposed to cheap iron and steel. They want those articles to remain dear, in order to make profits on the manufacture thereof.

COURTS, JAILS, AND POLICE.

The doctrine you advocate, as I gather it from your writings, would limit the functions and usefulness of Government to the employment of three agencies: Courts, jails, and police; to the prevention of invasion and insurrection, and punishment of criminals, together with the collection of taxes for the support of these agencies. Everything else which the strength of individuals cannot perform you would turn over to quasi-political corporations, endowed with special privileges, and leave them untrammeled to dictate their own terms, organize monopolies, and plunder the country at will.

RESULT OF NON-FUNCTION DOCTRINE.

Your theory of non-action and non-function on the part of the Government, carried out to its logical sequence, necessarily abolishes the postal system, and leaves the business to the express companies, or whatever corporation chooses to undertake it, and on their own terms of compensation; it abolishes the system of public schools throughout the Union, and makes it the duty of every parent, whether indigent or opulent, to pay for the education of his own children, or let them grow up in beastly ignorance if unable to pay; and orphans must look out for their own education; it would abolish all public asylums for the imbecile, insane, inebriates, infirm, helpless, aged, and hospitals for the sick, diseased, and wounded, homes for orphans, alms-houses, and infirmaries for the indigent and improvident, supported by the different political corporations; it would abolish free bridges and free improved highways, and hand them over to the care and keeping of pecuniary corporations, who would speedily erect toll-gates and enter upon the business of watering stocks, and having a good thing at the public expense. Fire Departments in cities would go the same way; and, unless the volunteer system were replaced, with all its inefficiency and rowdyism, cities would be left to burn down as fast as they could be built up.

No more public aid could be given for the improvement of rivers or harbors, for constructing canals or railroads, turnpikes, or any other public work to promote and cheapen intercommunication and transportation. These inhibitions are alike applicable on your theory to State, Federal, and Municipal Governments, because they are all parts of the system of popular government, organized, defined, and managed by the people, and agents of their selection.

Such a bloodless, fleshless, sinewless, skinless skeleton of Government may be the best form to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty; but my obliquity of vision, or prejudices of education, or both together, prevent me from perceiving or accepting it, and hence our irreconcilable disagreement of views in relation to the functions of government.

I have little more to add, as it is hardly worth while to dispute collateral points, or assertions of amount, cost, or quantity, when they are merely twigs and leaves of the tree. If I am *right* on the fundamental question touching the powers, duties, and functions of government, all the other points in controversy are of small consequence. I will, therefore, detain you but a moment longer in glancing at a few of your statements.

REDUCTIONS OF TELEGRAPH TOLLS.

You represent the wages paid by the Western Union Company, during its last fiscal year, as 60 per cent of its expenses; and Mr. Wells says its expenses were 66 per cent of its receipts. Do you seek to convey the idea by this statement that the Government could not reduce your present tariff more than three-fifths without transmitting messages below cost? But I presume you will not claim that all your operators and messengers are supplied with all the work they are capable of doing, and, taken altogether, perhaps not the half of it. In some thousands of your offices they have but few messages to send or receive, not because of high tolls. The English experience of a reduction of tariff shows that the business was suddenly doubled.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

You dwell at considerable length on the superior services of express companies, and say that the Government does not transmit its drafts and funds through the agency employed by express to carry them. The reason is simple. It is because the Government has not undertaken the express business, and, therefore, does not carry large packages of money and other valuables in the mails, nor insure remitters against loss. When it does undertake the performance of that branch of common carrying, it will perform it as promptly and faithfully, and at a quarter of the rates now charged by the public.

When the Government was charging 25 cents a letter, many years ago, you say the express companies competed with it, and even did so when the rate was reduced to 10 cents, which is true; but their competition is now extended to the "lean routes" and the thousands of out-of-the-way offices. It was the cream of the business they sought, and not the skim-milk. But the Government takes the lean with the fat, and serves all at uniform rates, and with as much promptitude as the present mode of conveyance will permit. If the business was given over to the express companies to manage as they pleased, and charge what they please, as they do in their present business, and your Company does in its business, and the railroads do in theirs, the express companies would begin by discontinuing one-half or two-thirds of all the Post Offices in the United States; hundreds of daily routes would be reduced to semi or weekly; a multitude of special rates would be adopted, depending on distance, route, and weight, and it is doubtful whether free deliveries in cities would be continued—at all events there would be an extra charge to cover the cost.

The expenses of the Post Office Department, in excess of its revenues, have been, you say, within the last fifteen years, about $50,000,000. I shall not dispute your statement, but will explain it. It was caused by handling enormous quantities of *free* matter, and by subsidies paid to steamships. All the thousands of weekly newspapers in the Union are carried and delivered, in the county of publication free of charge. All the correspondence and speeches of members of Congress, and documents and papers of the Departments, were sent without postage. There has been too much "dead-heading," which I hope Congress will reform, after which the annual deficiencies will disappear, and the existing very low rates be self-supporting.

You admit the truth of my statement that "the consumption of whatever is desirable is always in proportion to its cost." But with this proviso: "That in reducing the cost there is no deterioration of the quality." I accept this proviso in part. People will and do purchase inferior and adulterated articles on account of cheapness, but the poorer service was not "deteriorated" when it was cheapened from 25 cents for a letter to three cents, but was vastly improved in every respect. Nor would the telegraph service deteriorate if in the hands of the people's agents and with the tolls reduced to one-fifth of those now exacted. Some of the advantages which have followed the control of British telegraphy by the Government during the first year are enumerated as follows:

An increase of messages of nearly 100 per cent; an increase of offices from 2,159 to 3,997. The press, too, is supplied more liberally by the Government than by the companies. They supplied the London Journals; the Postal Telegraph supplied 467, and the increase of words received was enormous; and all the predictions of infringement on the rights and liberties of the press remain unfulfilled.

DANGERS OF TELEGRAPHIC MONOPOLY.

I shall enter into no farther discussion as to the actual number of thousands of dollars of watered stock poured into the Western Union Company's Treasury, and the number of millions of "water" poured into the stock, on all of which dividends and surpluses are declared, but I shall bear cheerful testimony that, under your able and skilful management, the Western Union is the best conducted and least oppressive of all the great monopolies in the Union. You have studied political economy, and accepted one of its truths, viz: that a reduction of charges will increase profits; you have the instincts of a statesman, and therefore do not blindly disregard public opinion or the plaints and protests of your patrons; you have improved the service, and in many places reduced charges, and been liberal to the press. In short, you are a man of superior brain and sagacity. But how long may you hold the reins? There is the rub. The stock is the football of the Wall street gamblers, and who can guarantee a permanent policy at their hands? You admit that the Company is practically a monopoly, and that the business is really not susceptible of competition. Hence I can see no other alternative than that the National corporation must sooner or later take possession of the telegraph, unite it with the postal system, and operate them together for the common good. Those editors who now most strenuously oppose doing this will be the first to advocate the measure when the Company raises its tolls to "commercial rates" upon them, as is done by the ocean telegraph monopoly, and will be done by the Western Union Company under a change of management, and after the absorption of the rival lines which might attempt a feeble competition. With sentiments of personal esteem, I am yours truly,

JOSEPH MEDILL.

WASHINGTON.

The Credit Mobilier Investigation.

A Digest of the Cases--Each Man on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1873.

From Our Own Correspondent.

An irresistible fatality attends exposures; and, whether a Committee of Investigation be indifferent or not, great general facts come of themselves.

After two weeks of short sessions, listless questioning, and the rendering of long statements,—in some cases compiled by attorneys, in others attended with gesticulations and protestation,—Credit Mobilier Committee No. 1 got down to bed-rock last Tuesday.

PATTERSON.

In a little while a Senator of the United States would have passed into private life, as the Legislature of his State had before passed upon any public desire to have him returned again. Inexorable fate would not have it so! And to the first disastrous defeat we must superadd the disgrace of exposure under such circumstances as must forever cast a cloud about the public service and personal integrity of James W. Patterson.

There should have been nothing in the previous life of this gentleman to make him fall in the way of such cattle-buyers as Ames, Alley, Durant & Co. He had been a quiet tutor and professor at Dartmouth College, of which he was a graduate. Some little service to the State Board of Education qualified him to go to the Legislature, and some capacity here also sent him to Congress for a couple of terms, when, being appreciated for his modesty, prudence, and neighborly address, he unhappily mounted a step higher on the ladder, and took a seat in the Senate. The 4th of March next would have delegated him to citizen life as the President of an Agricultural College in the new field of Ohio, and perhaps given him an identity with the West which would have passed him still further along in the scale of National consideration. All these possibilities must hereafter be based upon a long probation and entirely new good conduct. It was Mr. Patterson's misfortune, however, to have represented a State of which a large number of busy and bustling men selected the City of Washington as the field of material operations, and the influence of his Senatorial position was necessary to them, and in time worthy of a *quid pro quo*. One of these persons was the disbursing officer of the House of Representatives; another was the Secretary of the Pacific Railroad; another was the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and a half-dozen were lobbyists, attorneys, strikers, etc., at the seat of Government. The firm of Chandler, Ordway & Rollins has been committed to history by the Hon. George G. Fogg. As early as 1863, "the New Hampshire Ring" was recognized in Washington, and persons from the comparatively insignificant Granite State were conducting vast schemes and operations in parts of the Continent which they could never have known or visited without some financial connection with public life.

Senator Patterson had conducted himself with such mildness and benignity in the Senate that, when his name appeared on the now memorable list kept in the memorandum-book of Oakes Ames, thence was transcribed in lead-pencil on the back of one of Ames' letters to Henry S. M'Comb, and made public by one of the queer slips between occurrence and exposure by the people, it excited only a whole list because of the improbability that Patterson could ever have had anything to do with the transaction. When the Committee began its sessions, Mr. Patterson came forward and made a statement denying absolutely that he ever owned stock in the Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific Company. On Tuesday he reappeared, backed by two letters from Oakes Ames, one certifying that "he had not been a stockholder or manager in the Company, and had not realized any profits." Apparently satisfied that these letters, would give him no further concern, Mr. Patterson ventured, after the style of Messrs. Colfax and Bingham, to read to a vague auditorium of human nature a little sermon. Here is the sermon:

I am done with this examination. Of this outrage done to the fair fame of men who have lived without reproach for half a century, by driving them into the gaze of the public with a scourge of epithets which would be laid upon every lower criminal with caution; of torture inflicted upon men sensitive of their good name by subjecting them to legislative inquisition without sufficient reason, I may take occasion to speak elsewhere; but here I close by simply remarking, if such things are to continue, all decent men will leave public life, as I do, with pleasure, and not with regret.

The unrelenting hand of Fate was ready to crush this little address as soon as Senator Patterson had made it. Oakes Ames no longer desired to made the scapegoat for the half dozen or more persons who have attempted to honeyfugle the public, and make this Credit Mobilier examination a mystery to succeeding Congresses. In fifteen minutes more Mr. Patterson stood convicted of hypocrisy, and of what the country, we very much fear, will call the gravest form of falsehood. Mr. Ames immediately followed by stating that he had sold to Mr. Patterson 80 shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier, and had given him the dividends as they accrued. Amongst these was one of $1,800 in cash. The unfortunate Senator had to sit in his place, and be confronted with this now-aroused witness, who appeared with his memorandum and able to speak to the point. It further appeared that the letters which Mr. Patterson had just put forward, were contrived between himself and Ames, in order to release Patterson from certain discreditable reports as to these transactions which had come to Ames' knowledge. Ames swore that he had been tender-hearted and wanted to help everybody; and all Patterson could say in return was, that he had "no recollection" of having received the money; that he did not remember to have got it; and that "his impression" was different from Mr. Ames'. Lamentable indeed was it to see a Senator of the United States speak in these evasive terms under oath, and the man who had made the purchase of him looking straight at him and nailing the transaction into history.

Mr. Patterson must now agree with tens of thousands in this country, that, if he has got his pecuniary standing made himself unhappy for years, it has been because of this system of land-grab railroads, which, during the past ten years, have almost wholly debauched National legislation, and much of the area of respectable society.

A good deal is said about what might have been the position of Ames and others had they squarely admitted collusion beforehand and justified it; but even this could not have been the case in view of the tone of the letters which Oakes Ames wrote to M'Comb, where he sufficiently defined his opinion of the members who would accept Credit Mobilier stock.

There is no gate left open for these gentlemen, except repentance and repentance. It may be that, in the lapse of time, the services of such, at a grave period in the affairs of the country, will atone for much of the inevitable corruption of a party overwhelmed with war and prosperity at once; and we apprehend that this thing and its consequences will be grave enough to make it the part of those who have simple ideas of family and character, hereafter shun the very appearance of evil.

COLFAX UP.

When Oakes Ames had begun upon Patterson, the Committee closed its session for the day, and we can imagine what a night some gentlemen passed waiting for that morning, this remorseless inveigler of his fellow-members was to resume his open confession. There was nothing to do about it, however. Every man had paraded his denial, and there it stood, like a bow in the heavens.

Punctually, the next day Oakes Ames reopened the case of Schuyler Colfax.

Pale, haggard, and broken down already, the retiring Vice President sat in a chair, seeking to summon up his parliamentary nimbleness for an encounter with this iron witness. Adepts who looked at the two men saw that, whatever Mr. Colfax's capacity might otherwise have been for this engagement, he was not equal to it at the time. Nothing is so terrible as to see an eminent public man, with a great secret long buried away, and which had already unnerved him, rallying to make a desperate death-struggle for his reputation. Colfax might have resembled the Rev. Arthur Dimsdale when he went into the pillory to open up all the mysteries of the "Scarlet Letter," had he made a clean breast of it, which he did not. He rather indulged in the opinion, in a feeble way, that some providential accident or toward mercy would step down from somewhere and carry him along. Ames, however, had fully recovered his general insensibility, and, with his deadly memorandum in his fingers, proceeded to open the sealed books. He told, in crisp, hard words, that he had agreed to give Mr. Colfax 20 shares of the Credit Mobilier stock prior to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. Soon afterward the bargain was sealed with a dividend of 80 per cent in bonds. Ames sold the bonds, reimbursed himself for a part of the par value of the stock, and took Mr. Colfax's check for the balance. That check was paid about the time the House of Representatives, of which Mr. Colfax was Speaker, had resolved to impeach Andrew Johnson of high crimes and misdemeanors. While the trial was proceeding, Mr. Ames gave Colfax a check for $1,200, dividends on the Credit Mobilier. Within three or four weeks of the receipt of the last check, the Republican party, in Convention at Chicago, nominated Schuyler Colfax to be Vice President of the United States.

Any moderate critic will believe that, had Andrew Johnson possessed 20 shares of stock, and received two considerable checks and dividends upon the same, he would never have gone out of the Senate of the country with a verdict of "Not guilty."

Mr. Johnson was allowed to complete the remainder of his unfortunate term,—hooted at, bedraggled, nicknamed,—and the succeeding President refused to take a seat with him to ride to the inauguration. Mr. Colfax took the oath of office amidst general plaudits, wearing that smile now, unfortunately, historic; and so he has come along down the vista of these few years, narrowly escaping a renomination at another great Convention of the Republican party. The fate which had dealt for the first time grudgingly with him at Philadelphia, would not permit him to escape to private life without another testimonial of its severity. It permitted him to take the stump nowhere else but in the village where he had passed the burden of his days, and received so many times the generous indorsement of his constituency, and deny that he had ever touched the funds of the Credit Mobilier, while, at the same time, he performed the usual verbal castigation upon those unfortunate ones who had related the common evidence of the day.

Again and again, on subsequent occasions, he reasserted his perfect innocence, but each time with diminishing consistency, and the veil began to fall from the eyes of men, to find that this young ideal of a patriot had even tampered with unhallowed and secret securities.

Fate, still inexorable, brought this at last unfortunately-distressed man into Judge Poland's committee-room, Wednesday, and there Oakes Ames confronted him, and, after some exhibition of tearfulness, rage, and wretchedness, Colfax was made naked and sent forth.

HENRY WILSON,

the next Vice President, who had also read his little lecture to the press of the country upon the great wrong that had been done to public reputation, was taken up in like manner by the inexorable Ames. Henry Wilson has trifled with his moral strength by seeking to be all things to all men. But, of his physical force and courage in emergency, many persons bear testimony. He has been a brave defender of the rights of oppressed people; he has not been a persecutor of his compatriots who may have differed with him; as a writer, and general public man, his career has been vindicated by the length of it, and by many episodes which not even his enemies, if he has any, can forget. It was apparent from Mr. Ames' evidence that Mr. Wilson had not told the whole truth concerning the passage of the stock and dividends between himself and Ames. Wilson had taken the stock, but afterward grew frightened, or conscientious (which appears to be the same thing in this examination), and they had a settlement, by which Wilson got the investment back and 10 per cent for the use of his money.

We are sorry to hear this much, but, under the circumstances, we make no further comment. We do advise Mr. Wilson, however, to withhold his sermons. The press of this country has not said one word on the Credit Mobilier which has not been fully proven. And the developments of the past week have staggered even the severest critics of men in public life. Henry Wilson belongs to that class of optimists who apologize for dishonesty by discovering great benefits which have sometimes been conferred by it. The Credit Mobilier investigation was not devised to show what huge uses to mankind the Pacific Railroad might have been, but of how little true use are officers, Senators, and Representatives, who sold out the public generosity and their own probity under cover of the benefits to be conferred. The Pacific Railroad has been squarely built by the Engineer Corps of the Army, with moneys directly voted to them, we should now have been a purer country and possessed a richer Treasury. We call Senator Wilson's attention to such points as these with great confidence, and expect him to go through the Vice Presidency without making any more homilies.

Next Ames addressed himself to the case of

MR. ALLISON, OF IOWA.

It appears that Allison bought Credit Mobilier stock, got the 80 per cent dividend in Pacific bonds, got a check for $600, cash dividends, and about this time came a scare. Mr. Allison intimated to Ames that the transaction was "off," if any transaction can be "off" which has been on so long, and with such advantage to the receivers. Whether it was "off" or not, it dropped out of sight until, during the past campaign, the whole thing got a new shaking up, and then Oakes Ames received in an envelope Mr. Allison's stock-certificates for the Credit Mobilier.

Mr. Allison is to succeed the Hon. Mr. Harlan in the Senate,—a gentleman who has been shown to have received $10,000 from Durant to aid in his election in 1868. Senator Harlan, in his paper, is now seriously opening up the question of a mystery to succeeding Congresses. After all, so much publicity has not had a compensatory effect by compelling hereafter more public integrity. It is to be hoped that Mr. Harlan will keep up that fire, and present the $10,000 which he got from Durant to the Methodist Book Concern, in New York,—an institution which appears to have suffered somewhat by the infidelity of its accountants.

We trust that Mr. Allison will avoid a further appearance of evil by voting hereafter against any landed or bonded subsidy whatever.

AS TO MR. BOUTWELL AND MR. BLAINE,

Mr. Ames had a talk with both of them, and at one time he stated he thought that Boutwell would take the stock; but both Boutwell and Blaine have a vein of worldly sense in them, and knew perfectly well that to take this stock would be to involve an imputation. We prefer, in the case of these gentlemen, who have never committed any dishonesty that we know of, to believe that their conscience and sagacity came to the front with equal prominence, and relieved them from a very discreditable, and what would hereafter have been, a fatal act, had they acted otherwise, a very deserved exposure.

MR. DAWES,

it seems, was in the habit of buying railroad stocks and bonds. He floundered into Credit Mobilier stock, and got some dividends. But a good while ago, before the Impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, Dawes sorted it was a suit in the distance, and refunded the money (saving interest), so that he appears to stand just about as Henry Wilson does. It is a very bad thing for Mr. Dawes to be buying railroad bonds, as Mr. Brooks is in the habit of doing, particularly when the said railroads are always wanting something or other of Congress. Should such road be constructed through here, we have an abundance of corundum, the best abrasive in machine shops known to exist. In color and hardness it approximates to the precious ruby. Water-power for woollen and furniture factories is very abundant.

CHICAGO TO YANKTON.

Yankton has been in close connection with Chicago. The Dakota Southern Railroad has just supplied the link. The line has special interest, because it is solely the result of Chicago enterprise. Although residents of the Territory discovered its necessity and originated it, it never had other than a sickly existence until Hon. C. G. Hacker, of this city, took hold of it, infused new life into it, and carried it forward to successful completion.

The line runs northward from Sioux City, Iowa, along the east bank of the Missouri River, a distance of sixty-two miles to Yankton. It traverses a region unsurpassed in fertility, and which has the further advantage of being well settled and improved. Richly-productive homesteads extend the entire length of the route. These have called into existence several thriving towns, among them Elk Point, with a population of over 2,000; Vermillion, with about 1,500, and Yankton, Sioux City's ambitious rival. The inhabitants have hitherto been dependent for communication with the outer world upon the irregular river boats, or the uncertain stage routes.

For some years past the business of the Upper Missouri has warranted increased facilities, and the roads terminating at Sioux City have considered the practicability of supplying the need. At one time the Illinois Central managers had an idea of running a line from Le Mars, on the west end of their Iowa Division, direct to Yankton. This would have cut off Sioux City, and have given the Illinois Central a monopoly of the upriver business. Not feeling able, however, to undertake its independent construction, they encouraged the Dakota Company to build the line to Sioux City, by agreeing to join the Chicago & Northwestern Company in a traffic arrangement whereby 35 per cent of the gross earnings derived from the new road should be set apart for the purchase of its bonds. The details provoked much controversy. Meantime, Mr. Wicker pushed forward the work with indomitable zeal, procured three locomotives and as many mail and baggage cars, besides fifty freight cars, and had them running upon a good track, laid with 45-lb rail, before the two great corporations had definitely settled upon their line of action. When less than thirty miles of the road was in operation it earned an average of $300 per day. Its actual cost and equipment falls short of $18,000 per mile; and its earnings, thus far, have more than met the interest on the bonds.

The road has been finished in time to share in the competition for the enormous transportation of Government supplies and stores for the troops and Indians scattered throughout the Upper Missouri country. Mr. C. G. Hacker is President, W. W. Brookings, of Yankton, Vice President, and Mr. J. Meckling, Superintendent of the Company. As it is the only road running into Dakota, every Government official or man of greater or lesser influence claims to be a Director, or to have some vital connection with the line, in order to "exchange courtesies" over connecting lines to the East,—in other words, to "dead-head" his travelling way. At present, Governor Burbank and Chief Justice French are in Washington for the dubious purpose of securing a land grant. The General has the sounding title of General Manager of the road. It opens up a flourishing country, and the residents of Sioux City propose to celebrate the suspicious event by a round of festivities.

A MUTUAL AGREEMENT.

The Chicago & Northwestern and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Companies have agreed upon an arrangement which promises to be mutually beneficial. The former Company has not succeeded in working through the three tunnels on its Madison extension, and cannot, therefore, connect with its Winona & St. Peter line; and the St. Paul Company is yet without a bridge across the Mississippi at LaCrosse, and is thereby cut off from its River Road to St. Paul. Each Company owns about twenty-nine miles of road that the other Company must use in order to run through to the west bank of the Mississippi, until their separate enterprises are completed. The executive officers in New York have very sensibly concluded to exchange facilities. By this arrangement, the Northwestern is privileged to run freight and passenger cars from its junction with the St. Paul Road, at Camp Douglas, near Tomah, Wis., to Sparta, in the same State, where it again strikes its own line, and follows it into Winona, Minn.; and the St. Paul Company is accorded the equal advantage of running over the Northwestern line from Winona Junction, across the bridge into Winona. The arrangement will probably continue as long as it is deemed advantageous. Meantime, each Company is vigorously endeavoring to complete their respective projects. The chief difficulty encountered in boring through the longest tunnel, southeast of Sparta, is the boundless flow of water. The engineers fear they have struck a subterranean outlet of Lake Superior, though it may diminish into an artesian well. The present expectation is, that the three tunnels will be finished by June next, and, as there are but 15 miles of iron to lay, the through line ought to be in operation by the 1st of August. The St. Paul line will not so soon be independent, because the Mississippi cannot be safely bridged during the current year.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Proposed Through Route Between Chicago and Savannah, Ga.

A Grand Cut-Off Line to the Tropics.

Features of the Route Through Kentucky, Tennessee, Etc.

All-Rail Connection Between Chicago and Yankton.

An intelligent correspondent, writing from Franklin, N. C., gives us an array of facts pertaining to the route proposed, and by high authorities declared to be readily feasible, between Chicago and the Atlantic Coast at Savannah, Ga., a great direct Southeastern trunk line, the shortest route from the Northwest to the West Indies. The scheme is indeed a grand conception. A line of railway, on as near an air line as can possibly be had, from Chicago to Savannah, and thence by a line of steamers to Cuba and southwards, is by no means inferior to the Pacific Railway. Indeed, in some respects it is equally important to the great Northern lake region with the Pacific. One thing is certain, and that is, that the line would be a great throughfare, unbeset by snow and ice and Indians. It would bring the lakes and the Atlantic into fraternal relations, and would make the exchanges of the tropics and the cotton-planter with the lake region practicable and easy.

Without discussing the changes and development practicable in the present railway system whereby Knoxville, Tenn., is or is not to be reached, a line of railway from Knoxville *via* Franklin to Clayton, Ga., and thence *via* Columbia to Charleston, S. C., has long been a cher

WAS HE MURDERED AT ALL?

Third Day of Mrs. Boyce's Trial for the Killing of Johnson.

An Old Acquaintance of Defendant's on the Witness Stand.

How One of Pinkerton's Detectives Involved Her in His Strategic Toils.

The Doctors Disagree as to the Cause of Death.

Difference of Opinion Among the Medical Experts Summoned for the Defence.

"Her Billy" Tells About Her Relations With Johnson.

The third day of the trial of Louisa Boyce, charged with the murder of Calvert H. Johnson, began yesterday morning in the Criminal Court, before Judge Booth. The Court room was crowded with spectators, as usual, the interest in the case having reached a high point.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION

of Professor Proctor Thayer was continued by Mr. F. Adams. This witness explained more definitely the location and shape of the black spot on the right side, which would be called a contusion, and not a wound. The contusion reached to the ribs, between which and the skin were small clots of blood. The blow was sufficient, in many cases, to produce a concussion which would eventuate in death. Deceased might have rallied, being a vigorous man, and he might not. If I had found no other marks of violence I should have concluded that death was produced by this blow. As it was, there being marks of violence on the neck,—contusions and clots of blood near the windpipe,—I had no doubt of it. These marks were unmistakably caused by violence before death; they could not have occurred as the result of decomposition after death.

Q.—Is it not true that eminent surgeons have differed as to whether contusions may have been produced just before or just after death? A.—It is true that in rare cases such a disagreement does occur, but in this case there could be no chance for a difference of opinion.

Q.—You state that you found congestion of the lungs. How do you account for that? A.—I account for it by the blow on the side and on the neck. In case of death by congestion of the lung, that organ would be filled solidly with blood, and would not float; but in case of partial congestion, not resulting in death, the lung would be only partly congested.

Re-direct examination (by Mr. Reed): Q.—Could you tell whether the blow on the side was caused by an instrument or by the hand? A.—I cannot state positively.

Q.—Would a blow of the fist in the side, followed by choking, produce death? A.—It undoubtedly would.

Q.—Do you swear positively that death was produced by violence? A.—I do.

DR. ROBERT BAILEY,

of Cleveland, testified that he was a graduate of Cleveland Medical College, having graduated in 1869 and 1870. Was present at the *post mortem* examination. Concur fully in the opinion of Professor Thayer. My opinion is that death was caused by external violence, barring out all other causes.

DR. FRANK J. WEED,

of Cleveland, testified that he was a graduate of Charity Hospital College, Cleveland. Was present at the *post mortem* examination.

Q.—Do you concur in Professor Thayer's opinion as to the cause of death?

Objected to, and objection sustained.

Q.—What, in your opinion, was the cause of death? A.—External violence.

Cross-examined (by Mr. Van Buren): Graduated in 1868. Should say the man died of strangulation. The blow in the side would render him less capable of preventing strangulation, as it would, in common parlance, "Knock him out of wind," and the blow or pressure on the neck would prevent him from getting his breath back. It appeared that the blows had been given immediately before death. The same appearance would not have resulted from a blow given twelve hours before death. In my opinion the clots would have been more bruised and contorted if the blow had been administered twelve hours before muscular and arterial action ceased. It would appear positively that the blows on the side and the neck were inflicted at the same time. The contusion on the side might have been produced by a fall.

RICHARD G. GRADY,

of Buffalo, testified that he is a clerk in a dry goods store in that city. Has lived in Buffalo since 1867.

Q.—Did you know Louisa A. Boyce?

Objected to by Mr. Van Buren.

Mr. Reed—I propose to show that she never had a child at all.

Mr. Van Buren—It may be that this witness has been so lynx-eyed and watchful as to be able to tell whether she ever had a child or not.

The Court—The question may be answered.

Q.—Did you know her there? A.—I knew her for a very bad woman. This reply created a decided breeze, and was ordered excluded from the testimony. Witness proceeded: I used to board at her house. After that I visited her very often. Her husband left Buffalo in 1871. He was compelled to leave. Never heard or knew of her having a child. She told me that when she was first married she had a child which died a couple of days after it was born, and she had never had a child since.

Cross-examined: She never turned me out of the house; never kicked me down stairs, and my trunk after me. She threatened to shoot her husband. She called me very hard names once. Mr. Boyce came in between 9 and 10 o'clock. She threw a kerosene lamp at her husband.

Q.—Didn't she accuse you of taking her husband to houses of ill-fame?

A.—She never accused me so, or said anything to me about it. The reason we had a quarrel was because she disliked me. She wanted me to leave. Her husband wanted me to stay. She was gone away from Buffalo a month, in July, 1871, during which time she was in the Erie County Penitentiary for assault and battery.

Mrs. Boyce proceeded to weep at this point, and on motion of her counsel this last statement was excluded.

Witness—I bear no ill-will against her. Why should I? Mine is a forgiving nature. She never injured me, though she tried to do so. Last saw Mrs. Boyce in September, 1871, in Buffalo. Have been in Chicago four times in connection with this suit.

Q.—Who paid your expenses? Objected to, and objection sustained.

During the examination of this witness Mrs. Boyce became very much excited. She regarded him with an expression of intense hate, now and then rising to her feet and confronting him, as she awaited his answers to important questions.

Mr. Breckdell, the Constable, recalled, testified that when Mr. Warner was searching for the bonds, Mrs. Boyce remarked that he acted as though he were hunting for a murdered man.

PROFESSOR MOSES GUNN,

M. D., of Rush Medical College, testified that he has been a surgeon for 26 years; is now Professor of Surgery in Rush Medical College. Have read the testimony of Professor Thayer in this case, and his opinion as to the cause of death. From the condition in which the body was found, I should say that the man died either from strangulation, suffocation, or drowning.

Q.—Did he die from congestion of the lungs? A.—He did not.

Cross-examined (by Mr. Van Buren): Q.—Suppose a *post mortem* examination is held on a body 24 hours after death; the lungs are found to be congested; the air vessels filled with bloody serum; a discoloration on the throat; the lungs taken out and turned over; 12 days after another examination proves that a black spot is on the right side; the same man, for four or five days before his death, had drank to excess—what would you say was the cause of death? A.—I should say I didn't know.

Q.—If, the second day after death, you found the lungs congested, what would you say? A.—I should still say I didn't know. The congestion you have described would not account for death.

Q.—Suppose you discovered acute congestion of the lungs? A.—I should say I didn't know. Acute congestion does not cause death. I should want to examine further.

Q.—I will present a hypothetical case, taken from Dr. Miller's evidence, proposed to be introduced. All he saw on the body was a slight discoloration on the neck. The lungs appeared to be congested, and filled with bloody serum. Considered it to be acute congestion of the lungs. What should you say was the cause of death?

A.—If I was on the witness stand, I should say I didn't know. If I was filling out a certificate for Dr. Rauch's benefit I might give one cause, or I might give another. I should say the examination by Dr. Miller was not thorough enough to accurately determine the cause of death. There would be a very slight change only in the lungs during several days after death, provided no decomposition had taken place. My opinion as to the cause of death is based entirely upon the hypothesis furnished by Professor Thayer's testimony.

SYLVANUS MACY

testified that he saw Mrs. Boyce in the County Jail, when she said she showed the bonds to a detective, and had told him the bonds were given her by Johnson. I said: "That's a pretty good way to get out of it, ain't it?" She said: "Yes." She asked: "Couldn't you swear that you saw Johnson give me the bonds?" She said she didn't want to be tried for murder, and asked me to get her out of town after the larceny case was over. I told her they would pick me up for perjury if I swore as she desired, and she had better get some one else. She said she could get a young man named Simpson to swear to it.

Cross-examined: This conversation occurred in the jail in February, 1872. I had been in Pinkerton's employ previous to this case, but was not then. I am now in Pinkerton's employ. I made a report of the conversation afterward, but not until after the larceny case was tried. I returned to Pinkerton's employ in March, 1872. She then said they proposed to indict her for murder. I knew her before she went to jail. I was sent to her house to find out whether she had any bonds. I rented a room of her, and remained two or three weeks. Pretended to be very friendly with her. Did not ask to be introduced to Wisner as her brother. Did not pass for her brother. I resorted to various detective stratagems to find out what I could. I was arrested once while at the house.

Re-examined (by Mr. Reed): The way I came to be arrested was this: I told her that a friend of mine from New Orleans, named Adamson, had plenty of money, and I wanted to get it. I took him there. She brought in a deck of cards, and we began to play euchre at $5 a game. I won $50 of him. I went out and got some beer, and when I came back he produced a $50 bond, which I also won. He pretended to be drunk, but was not. He pretended he had to leave, but Mrs. Boyce wanted him to remain, and endeavored to detain him, and put her hand under his coat to get the bonds. He got away. I followed him, and, after being gone about an hour, I came back with the bonds, telling her I had knocked my friend down in the burnt district and robbed him. She wanted me to "whack up," but I got away from her. She threatened to have me arrested, and I didn't know but she would, as there used to be a policeman around there who was pretty intimate with her. Sure enough, the policeman did arrest me, and took me to the station. The Sergeant told me I was arrested for the robbery of a man named Adamson, whose fictitious robbery Mr. Pinkerton had caused to be published in the paper. Pretty soon the Captain told me I could go. I went; and that was the last of that case.

The State's Attorney here rested the case for the people.

OPENING FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Van Buren, in his opening for the defence, called the attention of the jury to the grave responsibility resting upon them. Their minds must be a blank as to the guilt of the prisoner until they had heard all the evidence. It would not be claimed that there was anything to convict of murder but circumstantial evidence. All the proof against her was made up of circumstances, inferences, nuendos and conclusions. It was not shown that the young man died of murder. Witnesses, learned or unlearned, might go upon the stand and give their opinion, but after all it is an opinion still—nothing more than an opinion. No spider ever wove a more subtle web around an unsuspecting fly than some of these people have wove around this unfortunate woman. The lapse of time and the lavish use of money had piled up a seemingly overwhelming amount of proof against her, but the jury would come to the conclusion that much of this proof could be shaken. It was expected to convince the jury that there was not a particle of testimony to show that, if the young man was murdered, she struck the blow, or knew of it. It was not claimed that she was a woman of spotless virtue, but it was claimed that she was just the kind of a woman to submit to the embraces of the man who was found dead in her house. She might be a Magdalen, having had a child by him; she might have been addicted to liquor or to morphine, and acted strangely at times; but it was not reasonable to believe that she entered his room and struck the blow which killed him. Counsel claimed that it was a physical impossibility that Johnson met his death by violence. It was expected to be proved that he lodged at her house, knowing who and what she was; that he was there with her, and it was a common inference that he squandered his money liberally. Suppose there was no truth in the story about the child, and she had induced him to give her $1,000 while he was drunk,—would it be said that she was guilty of the larceny of those bonds? Suppose she should go into the room and find him dead,—somebody having killed him, and took some of the bonds, it would be said that she was guilty of larceny, but not that she killed him. She might have done all these things, and yet be innocent of murder. It was expected to be proved, by medical testimony, that the man died a natural death, and not a violent death. If there was any doubt upon that point, then the prisoner must be acquitted. They expected to raise a grave doubt, and to secure a triumphant acquittal.

The Court then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Court at 2 o'clock, the first witness called was Harry M. Scovel, one of the editors of THE TRIBUNE, who testified that about Dec. 1, 1871, Mrs. Boyce called at THE TRIBUNE office.

Q.—What was her business there? Objected to by Mr. Reed.

Mr. F. Adams stated that he desired to prove that Mrs. Boyce came to THE TRIBUNE office, stated the facts of Johnson's death, and desired to have them published in that paper.

The objection was sustained by the Court, and the witness retired.

TESTIMONY OF DR. MILLER.

Mr. VanBuren then read the testimony of Dr. Ben. C. Miller, taken at his residence. Dr. Miller testified concerning the manner in which the body was found at Mrs. Boyce's house when he went there in the double capacity of Coroner and County Physician. No bottles were seen in the room, or anything indicating intoxication. Held an inquest, and made a *post-mortem* examination. Had the body placed in a convenient position for the operation. Did not take the shirt off. There were some abrasions on one leg; also some discoloration about the neck. Exposed the lungs and looked at them. They appeared to be congested and filled with bloody serum. Excepting the condition of the lungs, the body was considered to be perfectly healthy. Not suspecting foul play, witness did not closely examine the marks on the neck. Then gave the opinion that he died of congestion of the lungs. If he had seen the wound on the side, it might have altered his opinion. But for the finding of the wound on the side by Dr. Thayer, should think the man died of congestion of the lungs. Would not like to state now an opinion as to the cause of death. Was not invited to be present at the *post mortem* examination in Cleveland. Discoloration of the kind noted frequently attends congestion of the lungs. Discussed the matter with Professor Thayer.

On cross-examination, Dr. Miller stated that if he had not found the money and bonds he should have made a closer examination. Mrs. Boyce told him that Johnson drank a pint of whiskey the night before his death. Found no traces or evidences of alcohol in the stomach. The congestion of the lungs might be the result of strangulation.

DR. C. F. PARKS,

of Chicago, being sworn, testified that he is Demonstrator of Anatomy in Rush Medical College; had read Dr. Thayer's testimony. Would not be prepared to swear as to the cause of death from the examination made by Dr. Thayer. The cause of sudden death might be found in other places than those mentioned. There might be causes of death which could only be discovered by the aid of a microscrope; and there might be causes in the brain which could not be discovered by a microscrope. Never heard of such a condition as fatty degeneration of the brain. Doubt whether a woman of ordinary strength could inflict a blow with her fist upon a man's side sufficient to enable her to choke him to death. Persons often die of acute congestion of the lungs. Should say, if the lungs were full of blood, that death resulted from congestion or inflammation, but not from strangulation or suffocation. In death by congestion of the lungs, discoloration of the throat is a very common appearance. Acute congestion may be produced by excessive use of alcohol. The condition of the lungs, as found by Dr. Miller, would be sufficient to account for death. That condition indicated acute congestion of the lungs.

Cross-examined (by Mr. Reed): Consider Professor Moses Gunn very good authority on some points.

DR. A. J. BAXTER,

of Chicago, testified that he had practised medicine 12 years. Is Surgeon of the Alexian Hospital, in this city. Heard Professor Thayer's testimony. Don't agree with his opinion. The *post mortem* was not thorough enough to show all causes of death. Should hate to swear a man's life away on such an examination.

Mr. Reed. You were not asked anything about swearing a man's life away. You need not volunteer that kind of testimony.

Witness continued: Should think, from the conditions stated by Dr. Miller, that death resulted from acute congestion of the lungs. I am basing my testimony upon Dr. Miller's examination. Unless death had ensued from congestion, the congested appearance of the lung would not be there twelve days after death. A blow on the side might cause death, but the probabilities are that it would not. Alcohol is generally absorbed into the system within five or six hours after it is imbibed. There would be no difference in the appearance of a contusion produced just before death, at the time of death, or after death while the body was yet warm.

Mr. Reed declined to cross-examine Dr. Baxter further than to ask him how many times he had been a witness for defendants in criminal cases.

Mr. Adams objected, and the objection was sustained.

DR. W. C. LYMAN,

of Chicago, testified that he had been a practising physician and surgeon thirteen years. Heard Dr. Thayer's testimony. The *post mortem* was imperfect in many particulars. Death by strangulation is accompanied by a congestion of the lungs, which disappears a short time after death. The congestion spoken of by Dr. Thayer must have been produced by an inflammatory condition. In case of partial congestion the lungs would float, as they would in case death was caused by acute congestion. Discolorations of the skin often appear after death. Should suppose,* from the description given by Dr. Thayer of the discoloration of the side, that it must have been occasioned by some external violence, though of a small degree. Should not suppose that such a blow could produce death in a healthy, robust man. From the examination made by Dr. Miller should think the man died of inflammatory congestion of the lungs. I think there is no getting over the fact that such was the cause of death.

Cross-examined: A healthy, strong man might take a severe cold and die of congestion of the lungs in six hours. A healthy, strong man would die just as quickly as a weak man.

DR. JOHN BARTLETT,

of Chicago, testified that he had been a practising physician and surgeon for twenty-two years. Does not consider Dr. Thayer's examination sufficiently thorough. I never made, saw, nor heard of a perfectly thorough *post mortem* examination. Something is always overlooked. I do not agree with the theory advanced by the other medical witnesses for the defence. Authorities differ on the points named by them. Should be inclined to think that the discoloration of the neck was caused by external violence. Taking Dr. Thayer's statement, I should have grave suspicions, but could not feel positive, of foul play. From Dr. Miller's statement, I should say death occurred from acute congestion of the lungs.

Mr. Reed declined to cross-examine Dr. Bartlett, and told him he was "much obliged," evidently being well satisfied with the testimony.

WILLIAM SIMPSON

testified that he knows the defendant; lodged in her house from October until the latter part of November, 1871; was introduced to Calvert H. Johnson there—I think on Saturday or Sunday evening. Was not lodging there when he died. Quit there the Tuesday before. Was there once or twice before his death, after I left. Was in company with Johnson two evenings. Johnson and Mrs. Boyce seemed to be very intimate.

Q.—Did she state anything to you of her intimacy with him?

Objected to by Mr. Reed, and objection sustained.

Witness—I have seen them intimate together; have seen them together in his bed-room late at night, and early in the morning. Johnson was in bed. She came to the door undressed when I knocked at the door. Thanksgiving night Johnson was drunk. He had drank three times with me—hot Scotch each time. He was drunk on the Monday evening previous.

Cross-examined (by Mr. Reed)—Am not intimate with Mrs. Boyce. Don't know when I went to or from Mrs. Boyce's house. Don't know how much I paid her altogether. Paid her $7 down when I went there, and paid her more afterwards. Don't know the day I left. I worked all night in a saloon sometimes called a "break-o'-day house." Was connected with a variety theatre as an advertising agent. It was the Lake Street Opera-house. Afterwards tended a bar on Twelfth street.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

EVANSTON MATTERS.

Evanston was visited Tuesday night by twenty-five couples from Chicago. The party came in sleighs, reaching there about 9 o'clock, and, taking possession of the spacious parlors of the Mattison House, made things so lively and enjoyable that it was 3 o'clock when they started to return.

Recitations are to be suspended in the University and Ladies' College to-day, in deference to the day of prayer for schools and colleges. Dr. Waugh lectures this morning, and Dr. Chas. H. Fowler this evening.

Friday being a day set apart for prayer by the Congregational Church, services will be held morning and evening, Rev. E. N. Packard officiating.

The Woman's Missionary Society is to meet next Saturday afternoon in the parlors of the Methodist Church. The usual exercises may be expected.

The Home of New York.

We publish to-day the January, 1873, statement of the Home Insurance Company, of New York, and ask a careful perusal of it by property-owners, with much pleasure. The past two years have taught insurers and insurance companies lessons that ought never to be forgotten. To-day a man who will accept a policy without knowing something of the strength and quality of its "backing," and something of the experience of the management who sign it, should not be pitied if, in case of loss, he finds, instead of prompt attention and sure indemnity, a tedious and vexatious lawsuit and dribbling assessments. On the other hand, a company that can't claim practical experience in its management, and convertible assets sufficient to guard against any ordinary run of losses, ought to be discountenanced. The day is passed for chances or experiments, on the one side or the other. The Home Insurance Company possesses every essential,—one continuous and successful management since organization, and noble service throughout the length and breadth of the land; a superior system of well-trained agencies, and a very large and select business; an unquestioned list of cash assets amounting to over $4,000,000. No more requirements could be asked. Arthur C. Ducat is the representative for Chicago, and is so well known as a business man and underwriter that he needs no notice at our hands. General Ducat is still at the old office in Central Union Block, but expects to occupy his new and commodious quarters at No. 155 LaSalle street in a few days.

A Wedding Fiasco.

A wedding fiasco lately occurred at Loretto, Ky., and is related by the Lebanon *Standard*. A young man of good family and fickle disposition became engaged to a young lady of Louisville, and the wedding day was set, and preparations were made and the guests were invited, but the bridegroom tarried. He did not come at all, nor was he thoughtful enough to send his regrets that he could not be present to participate in so interesting a ceremony. The company was dismissed, and the mother of the young lady took an early opportunity to call on the unreliable man. She found him, and the only explanation he could give was that he was subject to uncontrollable fits of loving, and when one of these came on him he could not keep from courting somebody. It was a disease, and he was not responsible for anything he did while this temporary madness was upon him. He offered to bring hundreds of physicians to prove that such a disease existed, and hundreds of his acquaintances to testify that he had it. The young lady ought to have had a big brother to prescribe for that fellow's complaint.

Regulating a Coal-Stove.

Never fill a stove more than half or two-thirds full of coal, even in the coldest weather. When the fire is low, never shake the grate or disturb the ashes, but add from ten to fifteen lumps of coal and set the draft on. When these are heated through and somewhat ignited add the amount necessary for a new fire, but do not disturb the ashes yet. Let the draft be open half an hour. Then shake out the ashes. The coal has thoroughly ignited, and will keep the stove at a high heat from six to twelve hours, according to the coldness of the weather. In very cold weather, after the fire is made, add coal every hour.—*Coal Gazette.*

THE GREAT WESTERN.

Second Day of the Stockholders' Annual Meeting.

Adoption of By-Laws for the Government of the Company.

Provisions of the Most Stringent Character Introduced.

Election of a Board of Eleven Directors.

The adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Telegraph Company was held yesterday morning at No. 77 South Clark street, J. W. Fell, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Stark, from the Committee on By-Laws, reported a complete set. They provide that the management and control of the business and affairs of the Company shall be vested in a Board of eleven Directors, who shall be shareholders, and who shall be chosen only by the shareholders. At least one of the Directors shall be chosen from among the shareholders residing in each of the States in which the lines of the Company are or may be located and in operation, including Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. No person shall be eligible who is an officer, Director, or employe of any other telegraph company. The annual meeting of the stockholders is to be held on the fourth Tuesday of January of each year, at the Chicago office. The Directors, of whom seven are a quorum, elect the President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, and General Superintendent, who hold their offices at the pleasure of the Board. The Board also elects an Executive Committee of five. It is authorized to transact all the business of the Company, to lease other lines, etc., but not to lease or consolidate its own lines, nor do anything causing any stockholder to be personally liable. The Board may, from time to time, borrow on the credit and responsibility of the Company such sums of money as they may deem consistent with the interests of the Company, for the purpose of providing for paying existing legal obligations of the Company, and for other purposes, and the Board is authorized to issue notes of the Company, and pledge or motgage any property of the Company, provided the aggregate amount of the loans shall at no time exceed $25,000, exclusive of the amounts borrowed for the payment of the present legal indebtedness of the Company.

Judge Doolittle questioned the wisdom of providing that no Director of any other telegraph company should be eligible for office in the Great Western. He would prefer to limit the restriction to the Western Union, or lines it controlled. There were several lines opposing the great monopoly, and a time might come when they would want to be more closely connected with them.

The article was adopted without alteration.

An amendment that the Directors be elected separately was lost by a decided vote.

The question was then raised whether, in cases of difference of opinion as to the by-laws, it should be settled by a vote of shares, or by a vote of the shareholders.

Judge Doolittle suggested that it was the business of the Board of Directors to make the by-laws. They would be governed, of course, by the expression of the views of the stockholders. To adopt by-laws by a vote of shares would take all winter.

Mr. Reeves stated that he understood that two sets of people had gotten up tickets for Directors. He was to be settled with, and he did not want any ring candidates brought in from Clark or Washington street, to kick him out. He wanted a fair settlement, made with Directors openly elected by the stockholders at a fair meeting, and not elected by some ring.

A motion was made that a vote of five out of the seven members of the Board of Directors necessary to make a quorum be requisite to order anything done.

The next amendment offered was, that there should be no sale or lease of the line except with the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders.

It was objected that that was a matter which the majority of the stock should decide, if the matter was to be left to the stockholders.

The amendment was rejected.

It was moved that the power given the Board to assess instalments to be paid on stock subscriptions be limited to subscriptions hereafter made.

Judge Cole questioned whether they would get any new subscriptions, in view of the present condition of affairs. If the old subscribers were liable, he did not want them to be relieved. If the Illinois Court had absolved them from liability, then there was nothing to be done. If the Court had not, then the stockholders should discharge no one. There was a debt, and money was needed to complete the lines, and make the stock profitable.

Judge Doolittle thought the question should be settled now. To have litigation between the Directors and old subscribers would be a serious evil. He understood the decision of the Supreme Court absolved outstanding subscriptions. He was surprised by that decision, but it must be accepted. They must build the line to St. Louis, and thence to Kansas City, and then this would be a paying property.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Bennett moved to strike out the clause in reference to assessments, and inserting "to receive subscriptions to the capital stock at not less than $10 for each share of $25, and to receive payment therefor in instalments, as they may prescribe."

It was urged that the stockholders should closely adhere to the decision of the Supreme Court, and if any matter was at present in doubt, leave it to the Directors.

The amendment was adopted.

An attempt to reduce the number of the Executive Committee from five to three, failed.

The by-laws having been disposed of, Judge Doolittle suggested that the names of the persons whom the different States wanted elected directors be mentioned. He thought Wisconsin would like Mr. Stark, of Milwaukee.

One stockholder wanted Mr. Gage continued.

The meeting adjourned till 2.

The stockholders reassembled at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Stark offered the following:

Resolved, That a vote by ballot be had on the adoption of the by-laws reported to the meeting this morning, and adopted by the *viva voce* vote of the meeting, and that all the shareholders voting be requested, at the same time they offer their votes for Directors to offer their votes either for or against the new by-laws, and that the Inspector who shall be appointed for the election of Directors shall also receive, canvass, and report the votes cast under this resolution.

It was adopted.

Mr. Stark stated that it was impossible to make out a schedule of voters, since there was still some question as to the meaning of Judge Williams' order, and it had been impossible to get at the books, the Secretary having been busied in issuing stock. He suggested that three Inspectors be appointed, and that they receive whatever votes were offered, make out a list, and compare it with the books. He moved they proceed to the election of Directors, as suggested by him.

The motion was withdrawn in order to listen to the report of the Treasurer, which he had been ordered to make.

The Treasurer not being present, Mr. Stark renewed his motion, and it was agreed to.

Three Inspectors were then chosen, Messrs. Bond and Moore being elected by the meeting, and Mr. Stark chosen by the Chair.

Judge Doolittle renewed his suggestion, that the gentlemen from the different States should mention the names of the persons they would like to have for Directors.

Messrs. James Clark, of Utica, Ill.; R. B. Frarey, of Bureau, Ill.; Howard M. Holden, of Kansas City, Mo.; D. P. Stubbs, of Iowa; Frank M. Mills, of DesMoines, Iowa; John J. Bennett, of Illinois; T. H. Beebe, of Chicago; J. D. Easter, of Chicago; Judge J. O. Norton; C. M. Ricks, of Topeka; C. H. Moore, of Illinois; D. C. Farrell, of Peoria; A. H. Bliss, of Chicago; Anthony W. Street, of Council Bluffs; James E. Boyd, of Omaha; Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago; M. D. Ogden, of Chicago; J. R. Butler, of Chicago, and S. H. Calhoun, of Nebraska City, were put in nomination.

D. A. Gage was nominated, but positively declined. He had the interest of the Company at heart, but did not think it best he should be an officer. Jesse W. Fell was nominated, and also positively declined, being unable to give the matter his time. Judge Cole declined, on account of his position.

Judge Doolittle said the Committee had provided in the by-laws that there should be one at least from each State. Perhaps it would be well to fix it a little more definitely. He would like to have two members from Missouri.

Judge Norton said the by-laws did not say how many votes were necessary to a choice. He would therefore suppose the Directors should receive a majority of all the votes cast.

Judge Cole supposed the eleven receiving the highest number of votes would be elected.

In reply to an inquiry, Judge Doolittle stated that Judge Williams had decided that only those could vote who had actual certificates of stock.

The voting then began.

The Inspectors of the Election will meet this evening, when the result of the ballot will be announced.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, A. F. & A. M., give a reception, reunion, and public installation of officers this evening, at Oriental Hall, No. 122 LaSalle street.

The lecture of Rev. Laird Collier before the Chicago Oratorio Society will be delivered this evening in the Union Park Congregational Church.

On Tuesday last, the question of organizing as a village under the general law was settled affirmatively by the people of North Evanston, by a vote of 36 for and 28 against.

Horse abusers are being brought to grief almost daily. Yesterday morning Justice Scully fined two teamsters $10 each for beating their horses.

The following persons have made donations to the Public Library within the last day or two: J. Barnet, 1 volume; John B. Calhoun, 2 volumes; Lu. H. Drury, 5 volumes; W. B. Wickersham, 13 volumes and 36 pamphlets.

James Stewart, Recorder of Deeds, announces that he is prepared to copy, free, under the resolution of the County Commissioners, all abstracts of title to lands in Cook County. All deeds and other documents presented for record before Dec. 15 are ready for delivery, and the Recorder would like the owners to call for them.

On Tuesday evening, as Dr. Vansleyton, residing on Thirty-first street, was about to get on the 6:10 Hyde Park train at Twelfth street, he was run over by a passing freight engine, having his leg cut off above the knee. After lingering during yesterday, he died last evening, at half-past 6 o'clock. He leaves a wife and three children. Dr. Vansleyton was one of the distinguished chemists of the city, and his death will be much regretted.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Washingtonian Home, held last Saturday, the following officers were elected: Attending Physician, Dr. Chas. W. Earle; Consulting Physician, Dr. T. D. Fitch; Committee on Admission, C. J. Hull, Dr. S. A. McWilliams, E. R. Bowen; Ladies' Committee, Mrs. G. B. Marsh, Mrs. C. N. Holden, Mrs. C. D. Howard, Mrs. W. Warren, Mrs. Wm. Hodgson, Mrs. B. A. Miller, Mrs. Andrew Miller, Mrs. H. C. Morey, Mrs. Dr. D. A. Colton, Mrs. Calkins.

This evening there will be a meeting of the recently-organized Young People's Society of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church and congregation, in the library parlors, in the east wing of the church on Michigan avenue, south of Twenty-fourth street. An agreeable social season for nothing, and excellent refreshments for a trifle, constitute the evening's programme. All who are desirous of uniting with a literary, musical, and social society that has been organized under the most flattering of auspices, and that has already given promise of unwonted success, are cordially invited to be present.

Justice Kaufmann has had a misfortune. Joseph Elsass, a youth of 19, has acted as clerk during the illness of the Justice, having entire charge of the office, taking in money, issuing warrants, etc. On Sunday, the young man took all the money he could scrape together, amounting to about $150, and has not been seen since. It is conjectured that he is a victim to the fascinations of the gaming table. His parents are estimable residents of the North Side, and regret deeply the waywardness of their son.

About midnight of Tuesday, a couple of men, one of them named William McDowell, broke into the store of R. T. Race, at Irving Park, about 6 miles from Chicago, on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern. They had been seen lounging around the place and were suspected, and were followed so soon as the burglary was discovered. One of them was found near the place, and the other two miles away. They had taken a little money and some cigars from the store, and some money from the Post Office, which is in the same building. They were brought to the city yesterday, and committed to jail by Justice Kaufmann.

Henry Taylor, engineer of the Cincinnati Stove Company, boarding at No. 359 South Canal street, while going to his work yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, saw in the street a small Italian boy with a violin under his arm. The boy was barefooted, and was crying bitterly. When asked why he did not go home, he replied that he had earned but 20 cents, and as he was invariably beaten by his father when he failed to bring in 50 cents, he was afraid to go home. It proved that both of his feet were frozen. Mr. Taylor took him to his boarding-place, and procured snow and rubbed his feet, but without other effect than to increase the poor lad's sufferings to a terrible extent. A policeman was called, and with the assistance of a grocery-keeper, took the boy home, where a physician was summoned by the groceryman. It is probable that the boy's feet will have to be amputated. Here is an opportunity for the Humane Society to interpose in behalf of the little street musicians, who are sent out in all sorts of weather, wretchedly clad, and under pain of severe punishment are compelled to bring "home" a given amount of money each day. Further particulars of this case may be learned of Mr. Taylor, at the address named above.

An Extraordinary Case Before the New Hampshire Supreme Court.

A case of a very peculiar character has occupied the attention of the New Hampshire Supreme Judicial Court. It appeared that Reuben B. Hall, of Nashua, who was the original proprietor of Hall's famous Sicilian Hair Renewer, resided with his family for a considerable period at Vineland, N. J., in the spring and summer of 1870, and that during that time his eldest daughter, who was then 18 years old, became acquainted with Dr. Edward A. Sharp, of Philadelphia, who is about 25 years her senior. The Doctor was married to Miss Hall at Philadelphia in September of that year, and Mr. and Mrs. Hall, the parents of the bride, were present at the marriage ceremony, which took place at the residence of Mr. Washington Bladin, attorney, of Philadelphia. About an hour before the ceremony was performed, Mr. Hall, the father of the bride, signed a bond agreeing to pay his daughter, during her life, the sum of $1,200 annually, or the interest on $20,000. Mr. Hall, after the marriage, refused to fulfil the conditions of the bond, and a suit was brought at the Court here to compel him to do so. The defendant claimed that the bond was obtained by fraud. He testified that on the morning of the marriage ceremony his daughter told him that Dr. Sharp would not marry if a marriage gift of $20,000 was not made to her, and that she would consequently be ruined, as she was in a delicate situation by him. It turned out that there was no pregnancy, and the defendant claimed that there was a conspiracy on the part of his daughter and Dr. Sharp to rob him of a large sum of money. Mrs. Hall corroborated her husband's testimony. Mrs. Sharp, the bride, denied the statement of her father, and testified that he voluntarily signed the bond. Mr. Bladin, who drew the bond, testified to the same effect. Mrs. Bladin and Dr. Sharp appeared as witnesses for the plaintiff. There was much hard swearing, and great bitterness of feeling between the parents and their daughter was displayed at the trial. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

Right Hon. Stephen Lushington.

This gentleman, whose death occurred on the 20th inst., was the second son of the late Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart., and born in London, Jan. 14, 1782. He was educated at Eaton and Oxford, and graduated at All Souls' College in 1806, receiving in 1807 the degree of B. C. L., and that of D. C. L. in the following year. He was called to the bar in 1806, admitted an Advocate in 1808, appointed Judge of the Consistory Court in 1828, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in 1838. He represented Winchelsea, Yarmouth, the Tower Hamlets, and other boroughs, in Parliament, from 1820 to 1841, and retired from the bench in July, 1867. Mr. Lushington was the legal adviser of Lady Byron in those domestic difficulties which preceded her final separation from her husband, and is supposed to be the only person, except the fair client, who knew the nature of the charges laid at Lord Byron's door. He is frequently alluded to in Mrs. Stowe's notorious book.

A Precious Boy.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A family named Peter, hailing from Vermont and on their way to Grand Rapids, were seated in the Detroit & Milwaukee Depot, yesterday, when one of their boys, a tow-headed lad about 11 years old, slipped out of the room, wandered up the street, and finally lost himself. The mother groaned and wept, the father turned pale, and there was some lively getting around until the boy was found. Part of the anxiety arose from paternal love, but there was another reason. The boy had on boots a size too large, and under his stockings was the sum of $240, which he was carrying for the family.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
MAX MARETZEK.....DIRECTOR

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
Commencing Monday, Feb. 3, 1873.
First appearance of Europe's Greatest Lyric Tragedienne,
PAULINE LUCCA.
LA FAVORITA.
Tuesday, Feb. 4, TROVATORE—Clara Louise Kellogg. Wednesday—Lucca—FAUST. Thursday—Kellogg—LINDA. Saturday—GRAND MATINEE.
Prices of Admission.
General Admission.....$2.00
Reserved Seats in 1st Balcony.....$1.00 extra.
Reserved Seats in Orchestra Circle.....$2.00 extra.
Admission to 2d Balcony.....$1.00
Reserved Seats in 2d Balcony.....50 cents extra.
The sale of Reserved Seats commences THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at Box Office.

GLOBE THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,
MISS FANNY HERRING
In her great specialty, entitled "The Cabin Boy." The versatile comedians and character vocalists, EAGAN and EDWARDS, FREEMAN SISTERS, BOBBY NEWCOMB, Miss Maude Hilton, Miss Lelia Ellis, and the Comedy Company, in a new bill.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
A NEW, BRILLIANT, AND SPARKLING PROGRAMME.
Mackin and Wilson in their Great Specialties.
The Black Pocket Book—Blinks & Jinks.
Arrah No Brogue,
with its beautiful scenic effects. Quartette by Tyrrell, Kayne, Lang, and Surridge, every evening and Saturday matinee.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF
DION BOUCICAULT and AGNES ROBERTSON
(Mrs. Dion Boucicault), who will appear every night in Boucicault's Dramas of the
PHANTOM and KERRY.
Saturday Matinee—KERRY and MILLY.
Next week—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. Seats can now be secured.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND PRODUCTION OF LEVER'S FAMOUS
CHARLES O'MALLEY,
As dramatized by Edmond Falconer, and played in London over 1,000 times.
JAMES A. HERNE,
LOUISE SYLVESTER,
HARRY MONTAGUE,
MULLIGAN ZOUAVES.
Especially engaged for this week only.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Jan. 27, 28, and 29, and Wednesday matinee, the inimitable Comedian and Chicago's favorite, JOHN DILLON, in his great impersonation of
PAUL PRY,
in which character he is without a peer. To commence each evening with the amusing comedietta, THE HAPPY PAIR. In rehearsal, "Everybody's Friend." In preparation, "False Shame," "The Gentle Savage," and Bartley Campbell's "Peril."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE
CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ
Engagement, commences this morning.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
The sale of Educational Shares, at $125 each, securing ten terms of musical instruction, at nearly half price, will close Saturday, Feb. 1, at 6 p. m. ROBERT GOLDBECK, 588 Indiana-av., corner Twentieth-st.

NIXON'S—IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
Prof. J. M. Macallister the Great Wizard.
ONE WEEK MORE, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27. MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 36 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LARSON(?) LAGERGREN, Agent.

FOR EUROPE.
INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Jan. 30, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 1, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Feb. 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Feb. 13, 7 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin Passage, $75 and $90 Gold.
Steerage, to or from British Ports.....$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to or from German Ports.....35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to or from Bremen or Scandinavian Ports.....38.00 Currency.
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

FOR EUROPE.
CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established, 1840.
From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday. Cabin passage $80 and $100 gold. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage to and from British points.....$30.00 currency.
Steerage to or from German points.....35.00 currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points.....38.00 currency.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Through bills of lading for merchandise to and from Europe.
P. H. Du VERNET,
General Western Agent,
Northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., (under new Sherman House.)

ALLAN LINE.
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.
Despatch first-class full-powered Mail Steamers regularly between Liverpool and Quebec in summer, and Portland in winter bi-weekly, and Liverpool and Baltimore the year round; also, a weekly steamer between Glasgow and different American ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN.
To Great Britain and Ireland.....$80 and $90 gold.
STEERAGE.
TO OR FROM Quebec, Baltimore and Portland.
British Ports.....$30 U. S. Cy.
German Ports.....35 "
Bremen, Scandinavian and French Ports.....38 "
Tickets issued here from chief points in Europe to any Railroad town in the Western States, and vice versa.
Freight tariff is being arranged between chief ports in Europe and all points in the West.
For other information apply at the Company's office,
72 and 74 LaSalle-st.
ALLAN & CO., Agents.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

†Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	* 1:00 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:30 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	‡ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	*10:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 153 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	†5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†9:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	† 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of D. W. & A. KEITH & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the firm name in liquidation.

D. W. KEITH,
ABIJAH KEITH,
WM. B. GALE.

Chicago, Jan. 27, 1873.

P. S.—The office of the late firm D. W. & A. Keith & Co. will be for the present at Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s, cor. Madison and Franklin-sts.

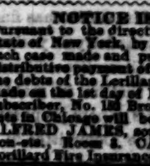
DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Petit & Oliver, heretofore doing business at 227 Lumber-st., is this day dissolved. The business will hereafter be conducted by Hans M. Oliver, who will receive all debts due to, and settle all accounts owing by the late firm.

CHARLES PETIT,
HANS M. OLIVER.

Chicago, Jan. 27, 1873.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, by an order made, and the statute in such case made and provided, that a second dividend or distributive payment of twenty-five cents on the dollar of the debts of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company will be made on the 1st day of February, 1873, at the office of the subscriber, No. 128 Broadway, New York City. Claimants in Chicago will be paid at that time, at the office of ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner of Clark and Madison-sts., Room 2. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Receiver Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Erroneous Idea About Paying State and County Taxes for 1871.

Many tax-payers who have not paid their STATE AND COUNTY TAXES FOR 1871, have formed a wrong opinion by the announcement in the daily papers that the Legislature had just passed an act extending the time for the payment of taxes, without stating to which year's State and County taxes the act referred to applies. The law just passed extends the time to Township Collectors for collecting their tax list and settling with the County Collector for taxes of 1872, from the 1st day of February to the 10th day of March, but it does not extend the time for payment of State and County taxes for 1871 an hour.

The delinquent lists for State and County taxes for 1871 have been filed by the several Township Collectors with the County Collector as the law directs, and the delinquent tax list was published in the Evening Post on the 4th of this month.

Application for judgment against the property on which the State and County taxes for 1871 remain unpaid will be made on the 3d of next month.

All delinquents had better see to it and pay their taxes for 1871 at once. I publish this for the information of those most interested, so that if any one finds a judgment against his lots, or a tax sale, he cannot have the plea of ignorance.

J. S. RUMSEY, County Collector.

CAUTION! CAUTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are CAUTIONED against the imitations and counterfeits offered in the American market by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the lower way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, while the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary shop in it. Only by respectable houses.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
P. O. Box No. 1029. No. 66 Liberty-st., N. Y.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News: The Investigations; Congressional Proceedings.

SECOND PAGE—Postal Telegraphy: Another Letter from Mayor Medill to President Orton—Washington Letter: The Credit Mobilier Investigation—Railroad News—Yesterday's Fires.

THIRD PAGE—The Boyce Murder Trial—Evanston Matters—The Great Western Telegraph Company's Affairs—The City in Brief—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Schuyler Colfax; The City Police—Current News Items—The Police Imbroglio: What Transpired Yesterday.

FIFTH PAGE—The Banking Institutions of Chicago—On the Rocks: Statement of One of the Survivors of the Crew of the Schooner W. O. Brown—Pomeroy Defeated—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Money and Commerce—Tribune Prospectus.

SEVENTH PAGE—The Law Courts—Bruin and Astnus—General News Items—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—State Legislatures—Foreign News—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Dion Boucicault and wife. "The Phantom." "Kerry."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. "Charles O'Malley."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Paul Pry."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Fanny Herring. "The Cabin Boy."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. McAllister.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SALT RHEUM CURED BY USING JUNIPER TAR Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, January 30, 1873.

Colorado was denied admittance into the Union, yesterday, in the House, by a vote of 117 to 6.

Phelps, Dodge & Co. have withdrawn their offer to compromise with the Government, and their case will go before the Courts.

Mr. Allison's surrender of the Credit Mobilier stock that he held is said by Ames to have been understood by both to have been a genuine transaction and not a mere blind.

It is said that the bill recently passed by the State Legislature extending the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State applies only to counties under township organization. If this view be correct, more than 30 counties will be unable to avail themselves of the delay which it was the object of the law to grant them.

There was a conference yesterday between the Senate Finance Committee and the House Banking and Currency Committee to discuss measures of legislation for the resumption of specie payments. None of the plans proposed for that purpose met with more approval than Senator Sherman's bill. As to the precise date at which specie should begin to circulate in the place of paper, there was a difference of opinion, but most of the members favored the time fixed by Senator Sherman, Jan. 1, 1874.

No words are needed to grace the simple statement that Pomeroy did not receive a single vote in the Senatorial election in Kansas, yesterday, and that, on the first ballot, John J. Ingalls was elected United States Senator by 113 votes, the other votes being given to Lowe, Starke, and Harvey,—none to Pomeroy. The manner in which this marvel was wrought is told elsewhere in our despatches. Political annals will not easily disclose a story of greater turpitude, or of more speedy and pitiless retribution.

What rights refractory witnesses have that Congress must respect was the question before the House yesterday. One of the witnesses summoned by the Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee has refused to testify on the plea that what he knows came to him as a privileged communication from his clients. The Committee applied to the House for an order to arrest him; but a spirited debate, in which the whole question of the right of Congress to deal summarily with refractory witnesses was traversed, ended in the milder course being taken of summoning him to the bar to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt.

When Mr. Colfax and Mr. Ames were in the heat of their dispute, the other day, before the Credit Mobilier Committee, one of its members suggested that for their own sakes they provide themselves with counsel. Mr. Colfax has finally taken this advice, and sent his lawyer yesterday to represent him before the Committee. Through him Mr. Colfax announces that he is making a thorough examination of his papers preparatory to appearing again before the Committee in his own behalf. He says that he will be able to prove that the $1,200 which he is shown to have deposited in his bank just after Ames' alleged payment to him of that amount was derived from other sources.

In establishing the relations between the civil and ecclesiastical powers, the German Government is likely to provoke the antagonism, not only of the Catholics, but also of the Protestants. The orthodox and rationalist Protestants are engaged, just at present, in a struggle very similar to that going on between the Ultramontanes and the Old Catholics. The struggle grows out of the fact that the Evangelical Consistory of Brandenburgh has proceeded against the Pastor Sydow, because, at a public meeting in Berlin, he contested the supernatural character of Our Lord. If the Superior Evangelical Council affirms the decision of the Consistory, proceedings will have to be instituted against nearly all of the Berlin pastors who have indorsed Pastor Sydow. In that event, the rationalist pastors will appeal their case to the Government. The orthodox Protestants fear that the case will go against them, and are making their preparations to make common cause with the orthodox Catholics in their fight for spiritual independence.

The United States may be enriched by the Credit Mobilier matter to the amount of ten shares of stock and Judge Kelley's check for $300. The Judge writes Chairman Poland, enclosing his check, with the statement that it is for the balance of a loan due from him to Ames, but which the latter disclaims. He asks that this, together with the ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock which Ames handed by his request to Mr. Poland, the other day, be transferred to the United States. Ames, he says, disclaims the stock, nor does it belong to himself. Therefore, he makes it a present to the Government. This might be considered patriotic and generous of Mr. Kelley to a high degree, if the question did not irresistibly arise, By what right does he give the United States property which he avows is not his?

The Hon. William D. Kelley's ideas about loans are not quite as explicit as might reasonably be demanded of so pretentious a political economist. Before the present investigation began, he told Ames that he wished to consider the transaction between them as a loan. He thereupon tendered Ames a check, which the generous fellow tore in two and handed back. "Both of us," Ames says, "appeared to be satisfied with the transaction." According to this, Kelley's satisfaction is intelligible enough. He was satisfied, because this understanding with Ames gave him in public and before the Committee all the innocent security of a borrower; while in private, before the Company, it gave him all the profit of Credit Mobilier dividends. It was not an element of the calculation that Ames should tell all he knew.

The Internationals of New York have undertaken to regulate pretty much everything under the sun. At a recent meeting, the "divine right" was denounced, Sir Charles Dilke upheld, and a particular movement, by platoons of words, made upon the Queen of England. Then Cuba was taken up; the action of the American Government was furiously denounced, and it was proposed to appoint a Revolutionary Committee, hold secret sessions, enrol volunteers, and deliver the island from the dominion of Spain. Italy was next discussed, and the valiant Internationals rejoiced that there had been a succession of strikes which had left hundreds of poor men without work. Somebody was expelled then, though he lived in France. Finally, the Congressional action "to quiet certain land titles in Iowa" was taken up, and a letter was addressed to President Grant, calling upon him to prevent "this most infamous robbery of the people's property from being legalized." Having thus summarily disposed of the affairs of all nations, the Internationals quietly adjourned.

There is a new divorce law in Indiana, intended to correct some of the evils which has made that State responsible for so much fraud in matrimonial matters. The new law reduces the number of causes for divorce to seven: Adultery, impotency, three years' abandonment, cruel and inhuman treatment, failure of the husband for two years to provide for his wife, three years' habitual drunkenness, and conviction of any infamous crime. Two years' *bona fide* residence in the State is required of the petitioner. Divorces with no other than newspaper notices may be opened and the decrees set aside. The divorces, therefore, of the fraudulent kind will be granted subject to be set aside at any time within two years. The new law, restricted as it is in comparison with the old one, is sufficiently liberal to leave Indiana a large business yet. The Courts, however, if so disposed, can do much to break up the fraudulent business, by requiring absolute proof of the continued residence of the petitioner in the State. A constructive residence has hitherto been allowed, and has been productive of innumerable frauds.

One of the newspapers which says that the Republican party in Congress ought never to have permitted any investigation of the Credit Mobilier frauds and briberies calls upon the House to stop the investigation now. Mr. Job Stevenson, of Cincinnati, member of Congress, seems to have just this same kind of opinion as to the fitness of exposing corruption among members of the House. When Mr. Speaker Blaine had been acquitted of having touched Oakes Ames' bribes, Mr. Stevenson was very much disgusted, particularly as a long list of Mr. Stevenson's associates have been sadly implicated. He, therefore, after the manner of setting a "back fire," offered a resolution about some Iowa railroad stock with a view of "catching the Speaker," not, as he says, to prove anything dishonorable on the part of Mr. Blaine, but to prove that he was as bad as Bingham and Patterson, and some others. But the scheme failed; Blaine explained, and Job is again mournful over the blindness which permits his friends to be exposed.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, and averaged a shade lower. Mess pork was quiet and steady at $11.80@11.85 cash, and $12.20@12.25 seller March. Lard was moderately active, and 2½@5c per 100 lbs lower, at $7.20@7.25 cash, and $7.50 seller March. Meats were steady, and in moderate demand at 3⅞@4c for shoulders; 5⅝@6c for short ribs; 6⅛c for short clear, and 8c per lb for 17-lb green hams. Dressed hogs were less active, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $4.60@4.90 for heavy and light. Highwines were dull and nominal at 88c per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was less active and steady, closing at $1.25¼@1.25½ cash, and $1.28¾ seller March. Corn was more active, and a shade firmer, closing at 30⅝@30¾c cash; 31⅝@31¾c seller March, and 36¼c seller May. Oats were very quiet and firm at 25⅛@25¼c cash, and 26¼@26⅜c seller March. Rye was quiet and steady at 68@68½c. Barley was less active and irregular, closing easier at 78c for No. 2, and 62c for No. 3. The live hog trade was fairly active, with prices firm at $3.75@4.12½. There was a fair inquiry for cattle and sheep, with little change in values.

The sewing-machine patentees are swarming at Washington demanding an extension of their patents beyond the time limited by law. These patents are all free to all the people of the world, except those of the United States. Sewing machines are made in the United States, freighted to Europe, and are sold there for one-half the prices they are sold for in this country. The increased cost of sewing machines to the American people is due to the enormous patent fees exacted. These patent fees amount in this country to several million of dollars annually. The great principle of the sewing machine secured to its discoverer an immense fortune, and is no longer a monopoly. All the present patents are for small improvements upon other men's inventions, and these improvements are piled mountain high upon each other. There is no patent now for the principle of the sewing machine; what are patented are the innumerable "improvements," petty and insignificant in themselves, and which really ought never to have been patented at all. Immense fortunes have been made from the monopoly in these improvements, and, now that these monopolies are running out by expiration of the fourteen and twenty-one-year terms of the patents, Congress is appealed to that they may be again extended. The sewing machine is an indespensable article in every household; it is the means whereby a widespread, numerous class of virtuous poor earn their daily bread. The parties before Congress are the rich patentees, already gorged with the profits of their petty patents, who can well afford to pay for legislation to have a renewal of their monopolies, and the sewing women of the country have to pay these patent fees with their lives, their health, and their suffering and privation. Let us hope Congress will not extend any sewing-machine patent one hour beyond its legal term.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

In whatever view may be taken, Mr. Colfax is one of the most unfortunate men to-day in public life. The series of developments concerning his relations to the Credit Mobilier, though circumstantial, have been so consecutive, that the public can no longer hesitate to throw upon him the burden of proving his innocence. It will be remembered that Mr. Colfax preferred not to take any active part in the late Presidential campaign. His position as Vice President of the United States, and his purpose of retiring from public life, gave him an excuse for not engaging in a campaign in which he had little personal interest. He emerged from his retirement on only two or three occasions during the entire canvass. One of these was for the purpose of answering the charge made against him and others of having taken Credit Mobilier stock, based upon the list which Oakes Ames furnished M'Comb. There were two notable features about Mr. Colfax's speech at that time: First, he made the most explicit denial of ever having purchased Credit Mobilier stock, at any time, or at any price. Secondly, he was severe in the extreme upon THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE for publishing his name in the list of those named by Ames, but had not one word to say against Ames himself. After the opening of the Congressional investigation, Mr. Colfax admitted that he had purchased Credit Mobilier stock, which had been paid for by accrued dividends with the exception of $539, which he paid in money to Mr. Oakes Ames. Though he claimed that he subsequently told Ames he did not want the stock, he never demanded nor received back the $539 which he had paid. With any possible construction that could be placed upon this transaction, it was impossible not to conclude that Mr. Colfax's explicit denial during the campaign was not sustained, and it became evident why he preferred to reprove THE TRIBUNE rather than call Mr. Oakes Ames to account. Up to this time, however, a large majority of the people of all political sentiments preferred to believe that some satisfactory explanation of Mr. Colfax's relations with Credit Mobilier would be made, and none other of the gentlemen who were concerned in the Oakes Ames transactions received so much charitable treatment at the hands of the press. Then came Mr. Ames' supplementary statement, that he had issued Mr. Colfax an additional check of $1,200, in payment of dividends; but, when Mr. Colfax made an impressive denial on oath that he had *never* received the money, public sentiment still seemed to be on his side. The check payable to "S. C." or bearer was forthcoming from the Sergeant-at-Arms, who paid it. Still, Mr. Colfax declared on oath that he had never seen it, and stated, in confirmation of his own testimony, that he could not have added such an amount of money to his income without knowing it. Finally, the Cashier of the bank where Mr. Colfax deposits was called and testified that the sum of $1,200 in money had been deposited about the same time, the deposit ticket being in Mr. Colfax's handwriting. Ames gave the $1,200 check one day; the Sergeant-at-Arms paid it the day following; the same amount of money was deposited the next day by Mr. Colfax himself.

It is not possible to recall this chain of circumstances without sharing in the general feeling of regret that it has not been explained. The very same sentiment of regret and pity seems naturally to actuate the treatment of this subject as if an able, honorable, and valued statesman had been stricken by some personal calamity. No man in American politics has ever had a smoother or pleasanter career of success than Schuyler Colfax. He was admired and trusted generally without reference to political differences. He was a member of the Thirty-fourth and every successive Congress, including the Fortieth. He never had any severe political struggles to maintain his position, and encountered few of the epithets and disgraceful charges which are the usual accompaniments of political canvasses. He was chosen Speaker of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was twice re-elected to the same position. Then he was nominated for the Vice Presidency by his party, and triumphantly elected. His experience as Speaker of the House enabled him to preside over the Senate with ease, dignity, and efficiency. His pleasant manner, which was rarely disturbed, made him a general favorite. The country will be pained beyond measure should nothing be done to remove this accumulated testimony that stands against him.

THE CITY POLICE.

The Police Commissioners of Chicago, on Tuesday, brought the affairs of that Department to a crisis. They have been for several months resisting reform and upholding the old abuses which have made the Chicago police a public disgrace. The Superintendent, after waiting in vain for a long time to obtain some authority to institute reforms, undertook to do so himself. He has made gambling unprofitable and unsafe in Chicago; he has endeavored to enforce the city laws; but the majority of the Board, representing the gamblers, thieves, and the large body of worthless and inefficient officers on the police force, refused to permit him to make any change. They then went further. Themselves holding office by the appointment of the Mayor and Common Council, they undertook to suspend and remove the Superintendent, who is a city officer, also appointed by the Mayor and Common Council. They then inducted an officer of their own,—breaking open the office of the Superintendent for that purpose.

This complete defiance and violation of the law by the men appointed to execute the laws had, of course, a demoralizing effect upon the police. Every rough, vagrant, broken-down bummer, loafer, and dead-beat who has been appointed to the police by these men, at the request of local politicians, is, of course, violent in support of the Commissioners. Such men want no reform, and want no Superintendent who will require the police to perform their duty. These men hold their places on the police not to perform any duty, but as a reward for services rendered to their patrons.

The Mayor, charged by law with the power and duty of "directing and controlling the officers and members of the Police and Fire Departments of the city," could do no less than meet this alarming condition of affairs by the removal of Commissioners Reno and Klokke. The other Commissioner, having been appointed before the adoption of the new Constitution, cannot be removed under the act of the Legislature, except by a judicial proceeding, which will, of course, be instituted by the Mayor. The Mayor proposes further to instal Superintendent Washburn, and to maintain his authority as head of the police force. The law governing the appointment of the Police Commissioners, Superintendent, and all other city officers, is the act of the Legislature known as the Mayor's bill, which reads as follows:

1. In all cities in this State, all city officers (whose election by the qualified voters thereof is not provided for by law), and also all members of Boards organized under the charter (or amendments thereto) of any such city, except those appointed by the Governor of the State, shall be appointed by the Mayor of the city, by and with the consent of the legislative authority thereof, a majority of all the members elect concurring by yeas and nays, to be entered on its journal. Any city officer or member of any such Board may be removed by the Mayor of any such city, whenever, in his opinion, the interests of the city may require such removal; but he shall report in writing his reasons for such removal to the said legislative authority, at its next regular meeting. In case of a removal from or a vacancy in any such office or Board, a successor may be appointed by the Mayor with the like consent of the legislative authority of any such city.

2. The Mayor of any such city shall have power at any and all times to examine and inspect the records, books, and papers of any Board, officer, agent, or servant of the city, and to require from him or them a detailed statement in writing of any transactions of such Board, officer, agent, or servant. It shall be the duty of any such Mayor, when requested by resolution, to furnish to the legislative authority of any such city, or either branch thereof, any information in his possession or control concerning any matter or transaction connected with the administration of the City Government. The Mayor of every such city shall be held responsible for the good order and government of the city; he shall have and exercise within the city limits the power conferred by law upon Sheriffs of counties to suppress disorder and keep the peace, and in the exercise of such powers he may direct and control the officers and members of the Police and Fire Departments of the city.

The details of the proceedings will be found in another column, and a few hours will decide whether Chicago is to be governed by the gamblers and the ruffians, represented by the Police Commissioners, or whether the city police shall be what it ought to be, an efficient force of competent men, under a responsible and law-abiding Chief.

SPRINGFIELD.

Illinois Press Association—Money Recovered from an Accident Insurance Company.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—The Executive Committee of the Illinois Press Association met here to-day, and selected General Brayman, of the *State Journal*, as the orator for the annual convention. A meeting was called for April 17, at Chicago, when the Executive Committee will consider the question of where and when the convention will be held, and what route will be adopted for their annual excursion. Paul Selby, of the Quincy *Whig*, was appointed on the Executive Committee, *vice* W. W. Seller, deceased.

The case of Daniel H. Tooley *vs.* The Railway Passenger Assurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., has been on trial in the United States Court for several days past, and to-day resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for $6,663. The facts are, that John Tooley, brother of Daniel Tooley, plaintiff, bought two accident policies for $3,000 each, for two days, at Quincy, on the 24th of January, 1871. On the 25th of January, at Champaign, he was killed while attempting to get on the cars, which were in motion. The defence rested upon two points: First, when Tooley got on the train at Champaign the liability of the Company ceased, as he was, by the terms of his policy, assured against accident on the train. Second, if a passenger, technically, at the time, he did not exercise due diligence as required by the terms of the policy. The defence did not avail.

SUNDAY DRAM-DRINKING.

A Council Committee Reports in Favor of Omitting From City Legislation any Reference to the Matter.

Aldermen Stout, Cannon, Eckhardt, Schmitz, Brandt, and Richardson, of the Special Committee of Nine, appointed by the Council to examine, modify, and report upon existing ordinances touching the sale of liquor on Sunday, met in the City Clerk's office, yesterday, and discussed an amended ordinance drawn up by the Corporation Counsel at the request of the Committee.

Mr. Tuley read the ordinance, which is the same as that now in force, with the exception that all allusions to the sale of liquor on Sunday is stricken out.

Mr. Richardson was in favor of the Committee having nothing to do with the ordinance. He preferred that the subject should be allowed to rest until such time as the Council took it up, or else he would like the Committee to report to the Council the proposition of the Mayor, advising that the Legislature should be petitioned to let the Sunday question go before the people.

Mr. Stout said he thought the Legislature would pass a prohibitory law if it could.

Mr. Cannon said that the Committee was expected to do something. Its business was to modify existing city laws, and smooth over the difficulties between the contending parties. The ordinance under discussion accomplished this, and he was in favor of its adoption.

Mr. Richardson spoke again in favor of the petition to the Legislature. Such a course would bring the Sunday question to an issue at once.

Mr. Brandt could not see what good that would do for the 28,000 petitioners who had addressed the Council.

The Committee, with the exception of Mr. Richardson, who said he was in favor of closing up saloons on Sunday, advised recommending the ordinance to the Council, and so voted.

The motion to adjourn specified that the Committee could be called together again before Monday evening, and that its action could be rescinded or amended.

ANOTHER FIRE.

About half-past 6 o'clock last evening, Officer John Moynehan observed dense volumes of smoke issuing from the upper window of No. 346 State street, which is a two-story brick building, adjoining the art store of P. M. Almini & Co. The lower floor was occupied by B. S. Davis & Co., dealers in hats, caps, and furnishing goods, and the upper by the millinery establishment of Mrs. S. H. Gardner. Both stores were closed when the officer observed the smoke, and he burst open the door leading to the second floor. He found the millinary stock all in a blaze, and the fixtures about destroyed. The prompt arrival of the Fire Department confined the flames to the second floor. The building was completely deluged with water, much to the injury of the stock of Davis & Co., on the first floor. They estimate their loss at $9,000, insured as follows: $5,000 in the Milwaukee Fire; $6,000 in the Nation, of New York. Mrs. Gardner's loss on stock and fixtures will reach $7,000, insured for $3,000 in the Milwaukee Fire; $4,000 in the Girard, of Philadelphia, and $1,500 in the Nation, of New York. The fire originated, it is supposed, from an over-heated stove, which ignited a pile of paper boxes near by. The loss was chiefly the result of water. The store of P. M. Almini & Co., in which are many valuable paintings, fortunately suffered no injury, being separated from the building in which the fire occurred by a thick brick wall.

ACT SECOND.

What Followed the Suspension of Washburn.

The Mayor Comes to the Superintendent's Relief.

Klokke's and Reno's Services Dispensed With.

Mr. Ward Ordered to Return to the Secretaryship.

Officers and Patrolmen Instructed to Obey Washburn.

All Kinds of People in a State of Excitement.

Full Details of Yesterday's Occurrences.

The morning papers yesterday startled the public with the announcement that the persecution of the Superintendent of Police, by the Commissioners, had resulted in a *coup* on their part,—the suspension of the Chief of Police, and the appointment of his *ad interim* successor, pending his trial on the charges made out against him. This was one act in the drama, one chapter of the story, and there the Board was left in full possession of the field. The morning papers to-day give the remainder of the story, or the second act, and the curtain falls, leaving a large proportion of the Board in the field, but this time among the best of the killed and wounded. The *entre-acte* will probably be a long one from this point, for the Courts will probably be called upon to decide some questions.

EXPECTATION.

As Dr. Ward had been appointed Temporary Chief of Police, expectation as regards a collision between the appointee of the Board and the *de facto* Chief ran high. No one supposed that any force would be used, or that Dr. Ward would render himself offensive to the Superintendent, and in this they merely did justice to the worthy Secretary, whose position was one of extreme delicacy. He arrived at Police Headquarters at 9 o'clock, and proceeded to transact the supposed business of his office, and prepared to receive reports from the three Captains under him. Instead of invading the quarter assigned to the real Superintendent, he quietly proceeded to his own room, and directed the good-natured officer who bears the name and occupies the unique position of Sim. Prince, to conduct the Captains into his office.

GATHERING OF THE CHIEFTAINS.

Captain Gund, ex-Commissioner, commanding the Third District, first appeared, and was ushered into the presence of the Acting Superintendent. He presented his daily report and withdrew.

Superintendent Washburn appeared next, and went to his office, where he was interrogated by the reporters as to his determinations. He expressed himself determined, on the advice of the Mayor and the law department, to maintain his ground, as the Commissioners had no earthly authority to suspend him, and he would not be suspended except by the authority that appointed him. As to issuing orders, he said he had none to issue at present, and there were several orders yet unobeyed by his subordinates.

Commissioner Klokke appeared shortly after, and had a "secret session" with Dr. Ward, after which he seized his hat and withdrew.

Commissioner Sheridan next appeared and took his seat with his accustomed quietude and serenity. He was promptly interviewed, but would not commit himself more than ordinarily.

THE REPORTERS

asked him whether he expected that there would be a row. The tranquil representative of the South Division thought not. "There will be no trouble," he said, and indulged in a smile.

The reporters suggested that there were two Superintendents in the field, and this trifling ambiguity might lead to further complication.

Commissioner Sheridan was surprised to learn of this unusual variety of the police muddle, and consoled himself with expressing the profound conviction that it was all right, and that the difficulty would soon be settled, and further trouble need not be anticipated.

CAPTAIN FRENCH

had made his appearance meanwhile, and presented his report to Dr. Ward, after which he withdrew, anxious to avoid a personal encounter with the official as to whose present status he was in doubt. Superintendent Washburn, finding that these two Captains had retired without paying him their customary official visit, despatched a messenger to recall them. During the absence of the messenger, Captain Hickey, arrived, and was shown by Prince into the Secretary's room. Dr. Ward received his report, and had a brief conversation with him, which was interrupted by a request brought by Prince that the Captain should pay a visit to Mr. Washburn. Captain Hickey promptly complied with the request, and entered the Chief's office, cap in hand.

HICKEY AND WASHBURN.

The Chief received the Captain with a cheerful "good morning," which the Captain returned with equal politeness. The conversation that ensued was brief, and to the point, and was as follows:

Superintendent—Captain, how is business in your district?

Captain Hickey—Everything is all right, sir, as far as I know.

Superintendent—Are you doing any business, Captain?

Captain Hickey—Yes, sir.

Superintendent—I have not seen your report yet, Captain.

Captain Hickey—I have given it to the Acting Superintendent, as directed by the Board last night.

Superintendent—Do you wish me to understand that you refuse to recognize me as your superior officer?

Captain Hickey—I suppose, sir, there is no other alternative, under the circumstances.

Superintendent—You need have no hesitation, Captain. This is merely a business matter. Am I to understand that you refuse to obey my orders?

Captain Hickey—I shall not obey you, sir.

The Superintendent turned to the reporters and desired them to witness that Captain Hickey had refused to obey him.

Captain Hickey said he had done what he believed it to be his duty to do.

AN ORDER ISSUED.

Superintendent Washburn supposed he had, and added that he had an order to issue to him, which he handed over. It is as follows:

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 28, 1873.

General Order, No. 2.

In pursuance of an order of the Board of Police, under date of 25th of January, inst., and received 27th January, inst., the force is hereby ordered to return to patrol duty as prescribed by the rules and regulations of 1866.

ELMER WASHBURN, General Superintendent.

The Captain pulled out his glasses, inspected the order, and then, putting it into his pocket, left the room.

Superintendent Washburn then directed his clerk to take into the Secretary's room the order which he had prepared, previous to his suspension, rescinding the twelve-hour order.

AN INTERMISSION.

It was noon by this time, and the police-rooms were vacated by the parties most interested. Mr. Washburn, Dr. Ward, and Commissioner Sheridan went out to dinner, and the evening paper reporters took their copy to their offices, leaving a host of morning paper men, Aldermen, detectives, and patrolmen in possession. The Sergeants wisely kept out of the way, lest they should be dragged into the question and made to decide which official was the Chief. The subject was talked over excitedly by the groups of expectant persons. Commissioner Reno was the first to return, followed by Commissioners Sheridan and Klokke and Dr. Ward. There was a singular amount of excited conversation indulged in by Commissioners and Aldermen. Aldermen Stout, Schaffner, and Bailey were watching affairs with keen interest, and holding subdued conversations with the Commissioners and everybody else.

"THE BAND BEGINS TO PLAY."

At ten minutes after 2 o'clock there were in the Board of Police room, Commissioners Reno and Klokke, Aldermen Schaffner and Bailey, ten or fifteen friends of all of them, and half a dozen reporters. The Commissioners were seated beside each other at their desks, Alderman Schaffner being in the rear of Klokke, and conversing with him. President Reno was leaning on his desk, twirling a piece of blotting paper, his countenance denoting that his mind was in a hopeless condition of uncertainty. The friends were congregated in little knots discussing the situation, and expressing contrary views. The reporters were prepared for some official to say something, but the Commissioners and Aldermen conversed with one another in whispers, and what they said was unintelligible. Presently Mr. White,

THE MAYOR'S SECRETARY, ENTERED

the room. He had in his right hand two large envelopes, one of which he handed to Commissioner Klokke and the other to President Reno. The former opened his envelope, and took thence the subjoined communication:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 29, 1873.

E. J. C. Klokke, Commissioner, Board of Police:

SIR: You are hereby notified that, in my opinion, the interests of the city require that you be removed from the office you now hold as Commissioner of the Board of Police of the City of Chicago, and that you are therefore hereby removed from said office, such removal to take effect forthwith.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

Mr. Reno did not open his envelope, but laid it on the desk in front of him. As he was appointed by the Mayor, the document enclosed was unquestionably worded the same as that addressed to his associate.

MORE MUSIC.

Secretary and Acting Superintendent Ward then came into the room and handed President Reno another official envelope addressed to the Board of Police, which contained the following communication:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 29, 1873.

To the Board of Police Commissioners:

I hereby notify your honorable body that I have this day removed Charles A. Reno and E. F. C. Klokke from the office of Commissioners of Police.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

Commissioner Klokke then turned to Ward and instructed him to take orders from no one but the Board.

The Secretary and Acting Superintendent said that legal and judicious orders must be respected, intimating that such orders could come only from the Board.

SHERIDAN ARRIVES.

At this juncture Commissioner Sheridan walked into the room, and, removing his hat and coat, seated himself at his desk.

As soon as Klokke read his notification, he opened one of the drawers of his desk, took out some official paper, frantically seized a pen, and began to write. Observing Sheridan, he called out to him, "Sheridan! Come here a moment, I have received this communication from the Mayor," at the same time handing the document to him. Sheridan glanced at the document casually, and was about to read it, when

KLOKKE JUMPED UP

and interrupted him by saying, excitedly, "Since receiving this, in the presence of you two gentlemen, I have taken the liberty to instruct Acting Superintendent Ward to take orders from no one, and to pay attention to no orders that may be issued in relation to police matters, except those that are issued by the proper authorities, who are the Police Commissioners of the City of Chicago—the elected of the people, and the commissioned of the Governor."

Commissioner Klokke then sat down.

Commissioner Sheridan said that course was perfectly right. His face became very red, and a smile would occasionally dimple his capacious cheeks; his manner indicated that he was confident that the Board had acted in accordance with the law.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION

was then placed on Sheridan's desk, and he tore open the envelope. The reporters pressed forward to get a look at the document, but Sheridan relieved their anxiety by saying: "It is only a reference from the Common Council in relation to the purchase of a lot."

A reporter remarked to Commissioner Sheridan, "You are the Board now," hoping the member from Bridgeport would express himself upon the situation, but he only smiled.

Commissioner Klokke presented a supplemental question by saying: "Gentlemen, there is no business to be done this afternoon. [To President Reno] "Is there any business before us this afternoon?"

President Reno—Here are some bills for caps.

Commissioner Klokke—I looked them over; they are correct.

President Reno handed the bills to Sheridan, telling him Klokke had pronounced them correct, and that he [Klokke] was a judge of such matters.

KLOKKE PUZZLED.

Commissioner Klokke, who had resumed writing his reply to the Mayor's letter, was evidently puzzled. He wanted a word, or was uncertain whether his grammar was correct. Klokke finally explained his difficulty by asking Alderman Schaffner when the last election was held.

Alderman Schaffner said he did not know.

Commissioner Klokke then appealed to General Lieb, who was sitting at Sheridan's desk taking notes, but the General was unable to give him the desired information.

Commissioner Sheridan, however, said it was on the 5th of November, and Klokke resumed writing.

President Reno then turned to him and said, "You are not going into an election again, are you?"

Commissioner Klokke—"No; but some folks seem to forget what passed last year, and it is well to remind them of little facts in the performance of their duties."

KLOKKE'S LETTER.

An impudent reporter was observed by Klokke trying to read his letter, and he seized his papers, and, nudging Schaffner, the two sought refuge in the Secretary's room. Here the reply was finished, after about an hour of hard brain labor, and despatched to the Mayor's office. It was as follows:

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 29, 1873.

To the Hon. Medill, Mayor of the City of Chicago:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, in which you notify me of my removal from the position I occupy as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners of this city. I would respectfully inform you of the fact that, on the 5th day of November last, I was elected by the people of Cook County to the position of Police Commissioner, have duly qualified and been commissioned by the Governor of the State of Illinois, which commission I now hold in my possession, and under which authority I am performing the duties of my office, and I must, therefore, refuse to recognize your right and authority to remove me from said position. I have the honor to remain very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. F. C. KLOKKE, Police Commissioner.

DR. WARD GETS ONE.

Ten minutes afterwards (those in the room in the meantime conversing in whispers or remaining silent) the Secretary made his appearance, and called Sheridan and Reno into a corner. The information he imparted to them was in reference to a communication *he* had received from His Honor. He added something about obeying the orders of the Board, and the two Commissioners shook their heads affirmatively.

President Reno looked as if he realized that the Board was acting very foolishly, and called Sheridan over to the window. The two had a brief consultation, and when it was ended both smiled, Reno having probably been encouraged by his associate to stand firm.

When they separated, Mr. Sheridan was approached by a TRIBUNE reporter, who remarked, "The Board seems to be in a box, with the lid down."

Commissioner Sheridan—"Not a bit of it. When the people are appealed to they will show that they do not approve such arbitrary conduct on the part of the Mayor, and they will sustain every act of the Board."

The communication received by Dr. Ward was as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 29, 1873.

E. P. Ward, Secretary Board of Police:

I understand that you are assuming to act as Acting Superintendent of Police, and have presumed to issue orders as such. I am advised by the law department that your acts are illegal, and I hereby notify you to cease such illegal acts, and return to the performance of the duties of your office.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

An attempt to interview the Secretary as to his future policy was not successful. In reply to the question, "Do you purpose continuing to act as Superintendent, notwithstanding the Mayor's notification to cease?" he replied that he had not practiced on the catechism lately, and could not answer.

THERE IS MONEY IN IT.

Meanwhile Sheridan had joined Klokke in the Secretary's office, and had had a conference with him. When they came into the hallway, Klokke was understood to say that $5,000 had been offered him to use in fighting the Mayor in the Courts. He subsequently denied making the statement, but admitted that several friends had been to see him, and money would not be wanting.

REAPPEARANCE OF MR. WHITE.

At a quarter of 3 o'clock Mr. White appeared again, this time carrying a communication to Superintendent Washburn, who was in his office talking to Sergeant Ellis. The document read as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 29, 1873.

To the Officers and Patrolmen of the Police Force of the City of Chicago:

The Mayor of the City of Chicago being held responsible by law for the good order and government of the city, and a dispute having arisen as to the Superintendency of the police force, which may tend to disorder in, and injuriously affect the working of, the police organization, the law officers of the city having given me an opinion that the action of the Board of Police in suspending Elmer Washburn as Superintendent of Police is unauthorized by law, therefore the officers and patrolmen of the police force are hereby directed to obey the orders of Elmer Washburn as Superintendent of Police, and respect him as Chief of the force.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

A SUCCESSFUL TRAP.

The reporters surrounded Sheridan and Klokke in the Secretary's room, and did all they could to interview them, but they refused to communicate anything. Two of the representatives of the press became involved in a dispute, one taking the side of the Board, the other that of the Mayor. It was a sham, and commenced for the purpose of drawing out an expression of opinion from the Commissioners. The opponent of the Board asserted that the Board did not represent any one. Klokke became indignant, and said he represented a large number of people, as was evidenced by the votes cast for him at the election; he had qualified, and held the Governor's commission; he was nominated as a man whom the people might trust, and the Cook County Central Committee could testify to it.

Commissioner Sheridan said he hadn't anything to say about the situation, but if the Mayor had brought a man to Chicago for the purpose of insulting the representatives of the people [meaning the Commissioners of the Board of Police] and proposed to back him up, the Board wanted to know it. They were acting under the acts of the Legislature creating the Board, and denied that those acts were abrogated by the Mayor's bill. He was not a constitutional lawyer, and would not assume to give an opinion as to the constitutionality of the bill, but was wholly unconscious of having done anything that conflicted with his oath of office or the interests of the city. Klokke's letter to the Mayor defined the position of the Board, and he could add nothing further.

Commissioner Klokke maintained that he had as many rights as any other individual, and said if it became necessary he would test in the Courts the question as to his authority to act as a member of the Board. He had a commission from the Governor, and the Mayor had no power to remove him.

PRESIDENT RENO DISAPPEARED

about half-past 2 o'clock, and did not return until nearly 4. He had been interviewing the Mayor. He was reticent, declining at first to say anything whatever in relation to the controversy. When closely questioned, he admitted that he had not been commissioned by the Governor, saying, however, that he had been informed that a commission had been made out for him and would be delivered upon application. He believed the action of the Board to be legal, and proposed to steadfastly maintain his position.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Ten minutes had not elapsed after the transmission of the Mayor's orders to the two Commissioners before every person in the city buildings had been made acquainted with the news. The whole of the city machinery was for a moment stopped, that every one might express an opinion. The Law Department had been in possession of the news before the papers were transmitted, for the opinions of the Corporation Counsel and the City Attorney had been given to the Mayor, previous to his taking any steps, and the fateful documents themselves were drawn up by Mr. Tuley. The Public Works Commissioners and employes were discussing the matter with evident interest; the City Clerk's assistants were canvassing it freely; the Board of Health rooms were the theatre of similar scenes, and the subject there was ventilated better than the rooms. It was

A FIELD DAY FOR THE REPORTERS.

They interviewed everybody they met, Aldermen and prominent citizens, and, so far as could be learned, the expression was joy at finding the municipal affairs entrusted to a Mayor who "had back-bone enough to see the thing through," and assert his authority, besides putting a stop to the intrigues of the Police Board. There was hardly an exception to the general rule. Several Aldermen and ex-Aldermen found time to drop into the Mayor's office, and congratulate Mr. Medill upon his decisive action, and promise him their hearty co-operation in his efforts to reorganize the wretchedly misgoverned Police Department.

THE MAYOR

was very busy all day, attending to all sorts of duties, but he received everybody pleasantly, even the reporters, who were consecutively inquiring what he would do next, and whether they might copy such a document, or whether he had heard what such a person would do. The reporter in search of news on a field day must be a bore; in fact, he must be almost as intolerable a nuisance to the persons he interrogates as the Board of Police Commissioners to the City Government. But the Mayor and Comptroller, City Clerk, Corporation Counsel, City Attorney, and Chief of Police were all good-natured. So, in truth, were

MESSRS. RENO AND SHERIDAN.

The latter was especially serene. Nothing could disturb his tranquility. Each reporter who went to interview him was blandly received. They congratulated him on his accession to the Presidency of the Board. They hoped that there would be no unseemly discord in the sessions of the Board during his solitary administration. They even ventured to intimate that the prediction of ex-Commissioner Reno would be fulfilled, and "the Board would act as an unit." The unanimity of the honorable body on important measures would, they supposed, leave no opportunity for the Legislature to make an attempt to abolish it. But the Commissioner smiled and chatted in the most good-humored way, and said that he was certain that such would be the case. At another time he would try and console Mr. Klokke. That gentleman is of a more nervous temperament than his colleague, and the unexpected turn taken by events had somewhat excited him. This led to his issuing orders which did not exactly convey his intentions. On such occasions Mr. Sheridan would walk up to him, place his arm affectionately round him,

AND WHISPER IN HIS EAR.

Immediately the order would be supplemented, and Mr. Sheridan would return to his seat, smiling as serenely as a summer morning.

A QUIET MAN.

Mr. Reno was very quiet, and smiled several times, but the good old gentleman was very much troubled in mind. Everything had gone wrong. He had first supported the Superintendent, and then Mr. Klokke had gone for him. Then his colleagues had drawn him into their toils, and convinced him that Mr. Washburn was a very dangerous person, and he had acted with them on that supposition. Then they had refused to give the Chief an opportunity to issue his order rescinding the twelve-hour order, and suspended him, and the good old gentleman, seeing he was in a hopeless minority, and anxious to give to the Board all the possible dignity he could, consented to vote for the suspension of the man who was doing his duty. And now things had come to a pretty pass. Instead of being in authority, he found himself decapitated. There was the Mayor's letter. He knew its contents, but what could he do? He would not write a formal and unmeaning letter to the Mayor, but thought he would go and have a talk with him. Accordingly, five minutes later, he, Mr. D. A. Blakely, and the Mayor were in earnest conversation. The old gentleman said that before the Mayor had removed him he was willing to resign, if by so doing he could in any way better the condition of affairs, and prevent a collision, but now that the Mayor had displaced him, he saw nothing left but to assert himself, and test the Mayor's authority, as his colleague would. He had always done the best he could, and endeavored to ameliorate the force, and had deprecated any measures that were likely to add to the general demoralization. The Mayor, in brief, stated his reasons, and maintained that the latter law repealed all previous enactments in conflict with its provisions. The conversation was exceedingly friendly in its tone, and ex-Commissioner Reno and the Mayor parted with the best understanding in the world.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

The Mayor has throughout the entire difficulty consulted the law department before acting. Before removing the Commissioners he obtained the opinions of Mr. Tuley and General Stiles, as shown in the following correspondence:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 29, 1873.

Mr. M. F. Tuly, Corporation Counsel and I. N. Stiles, City Attorney:

GENTLEMEN: Annexed hereto you will find copies of orders, etc., showing the action of the Board of Po-

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JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

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lice in suspending Elmer Washburn as Superintendent of Police. I desire answers to the following questions:

First—Are the acts of the Board in making this suspension authorized by law—the said Washburn having been appointed to said office by the joint action of the Mayor and Common Council in pursuance of law?

Second—Who is now lawfully Superintendent of Police? and who is to be recognized as such?

Third—Have I, as Mayor, the lawful authority to remove any and all officers of the police force, and are Captains, Sergeants, and patrolmen included in the term "city officers."

Fourth—Have I, as Mayor, by and with the concurring consent and approval of the Common Council, the lawful authority to fill any or all vacancies in the police force caused by death, resignation, or removal.

Fifth—Have I, as Mayor, the power to direct the police force whom to obey in case of a conflict as to the office of Superintendent?

Answers to the foregoing questions at your earnest convenience will greatly oblige. Yours, truly,

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

To which the following reply was received:

LAW DEPARTMENT, Jan. 29, 1873.

Hon. Joseph Medill Mayor:

SIR: Your communication of this date, with copies of orders, etc., issued by the Board of Police is received, and we reply to the first question that, in our opinion, the acts of the Board of Police in making the suspension, as shown by the order and papers submitted, were not authorized by law.

To the second we answer that, in our opinion, the order of the Board, showing no legal suspension of Elmer Washburn, he is the legally-acting Superintendent of Police, and should be recognized as such.

To the third question we answer that by the act of the General Assembly, approved March 9, 1872, commonly known as the "Mayor's bill," you are authorized to appoint (the Council confirming) *all* officers not elected by the people, and *all* members of Boards, whether elected by the people or appointed by other authority than the Governor of the State; *also to remove all such officers and members of Boards, whenever, in your opinion, the interests of the city require such removal.* The Superintendent, Captains, Sergeants and patrolmen, are city officers, and may be appointed and removed in the same manner as other city officers.

To the fourth question, we answer that, in case of vacancies in the police force, caused by death, resignation, absence, or removal, you have the authority by the act aforesaid, to fill any such vacancy.

To the fifth and last question, we answer that the act referred to provides that the "*Mayor of every such city shall be held responsible for the good order and government of the city.*" The act confers very great powers upon the Mayor, but imposes upon him very great responsibilities. If, in your opinion, an apparent conflict of authority as to the Superintendent of Police may lead to disorder, either in the force or the city, we are of opinion that you would be fully justified in ordering the police force whom to obey, and that if you issue such order, it will be the duty of the police force to obey the same.

M. F. TULEY,
Corporation Counsel.
I. N. STILES,
City Attorney.

DIXON REFUSES TO OBEY.

When a sufficient number of copies of the Mayor's proclamation to the officers and patrolmen of the Police force had been written, Superintendent Washburn took one of them in his hand, and went from his own office into that of Sergeant Sam. Ellis, Chief of the Detective Department. He found the Sergeant seated at his desk, and inquired where Detective Joe Dixon was. The Sergeant went in search of him. When Dixon entered, Washburn asked him if he heard of the proclamation issued by the Mayor. The detective replied that he knew nothing of the document except from hearsay.

The Superintendent then read from the paper in his hand, and, upon concluding, said he would be pleased if Nixon would deliver the proclamation to somebody. [The reporter who was present at the interview is unable to state whether the Superintendent wished to have the proclamation taken to a printing office, or to one of the Captains.]

The detective inquired if the Superintendent would consider his obedience in the light of a personal favor or an official duty.

Washburn replied that compliance would be an act of official duty, and would imply respect and obedience to him as General Superintendent of Police, not Elmer E. Washburn, a plain citizen.

Dixon asked if the Superintendent had read the Mayor's proclamation to each member of the police force, and got their individual opinions of it.

The Superintendent said he had not.

The detective then said that he did not think it was proper that he (Dixon), a private of the force, should be singled out and asked to take sides in a quarrel which did not directly interest him. In his opinion, the patrol force of the city should remain neutral and perform its duty to the best of its ability until such time as the difficulty between the Board of Police and the General Superintendent could be adjusted. The men were directly responsible to their commanding officers, and as his commanding officer, Sergeant Ellis, was then present, he (Dixon) thought that the order of Superintendent Washburn should come through him.

The Superintendent said he was glad to hear the detective talk out, and say just what he thought. It was not a personal matter, at all; the question was, would he (Dixon) obey the order, or would he not?

Dixon replied that he would prefer that it should come through Sergeant Ellis.

Washburn then turned to Ellis, and asked him if he would accept and enforce the order which had just been given to Dixon.

The Sergeant said that he could not do it. He was acting under instructions from the Board and Acting Superintendent Ward, and, from what he knew of the duties and regulations of the Police Department, he could not understand how he could legally obey any other authority. He hoped his reply would not be considered disrespectful to Mr. Washburn personally.

The latter said that the question between them was purely official. He felt certain that no personal affront was intended.

The interview ended at this point, the Superintendent going to some distant part of the building, with the copy of the proclamation still in his hand. It seemed to the reporter, from the manner in which Ellis and Dixon conducted themselves, that they were endeavoring to act up to their knowledge of the duties and responsibilities of their position, without any desire to injure the feelings of the Superintendent. The interview was very pleasant, so far as manner and language was concerned, and the Chief went away seeming to understand and appreciate the delicate position of his subordinates.

THE CAPTAINS.

At a late hour in the afternoon, the three Captains were notified by the Board, through the Acting Superintendent, that their attendance at headquarters was earnestly desired. They responded with commendable promptitude, Gund, of the Nord Seite, being the first to arrive. He looked and acted like a man whose ideas upon police matters were in a hopeless state of chaos, but his words were calculated to remove any such impression. He said his faith was pinned on the Board, the State law, and the city charter, and that he would stand or fall with those venerable institutions. French, of the West Division, arrayed in a wilderness of blue cloth, dotted here and there with brass buttons, and with his massive head surmounted by a citizen cap that looked many sizes too small for it, propelled his portly person into the Board room with great violence, and looked around smilingly. Hickey was still absent, however, and the Commissioners decided not to hold any conference until he was present.

FRENCH'S POSITION.

While waiting for the arrival of their colleague, Gund and French distributed themselves about headquarters, and spoke freely with everybody who approached them. They had heard of the Mayor's order to the officers and patrolmen, but had not yet seen it. They seemed to be aware of its tenor, however, and made no bones about saying publicly that they would not obey it. French, contrary to all preconceived notions of the man, waxed poetic. To his imaginative mind the Board of Police was a rock. It was true it had a grievous rent in it, two-thirds of the massive geological formation having been detached by an explosive document from the Mayor's office; but, despite the fissure thus created, the Board, in his opinion, was still a rock, upon which it was safe for an unusually heavy body like him to stand. He announced his determination to stand on the rock until he and it were blown to atoms. When this catastrophe came about he would stand on it no longer. Now, if the Board was a rock, the State law under which it acts was, to the poetic French, a ship. He would sail or sink in that ship, and at the same time continue to maintain an upright and manly posture on the rock before alluded to. He neglected to explain, however, how he was going to accomplish this wonderful distribution of himself. But, if the Board was a rock, and the State law a ship, the city charter was a tree, whose spreading boughs and leafy branches would extend over and protect him,—he did not state from what, but probably meant from the weather, while he stood on the rock and sailed in the ship. With the assistance of the rock, the ship, and the tree, he saw no reason why he should obey the proclamation of the Mayor. In fact, those natural and artificial supports had informed him, as plainly as such inanimate things could, that it was his duty to obey the Board of the Police, and no other authority. He would take their advice, and would stand or fall, sail or sink, be protected or exposed as before mentioned.

Gund said that these were his sentiments. He could not possibly obey the Mayor.

French wanted to know what the Mayor had to do with the police force anyhow, unless when there was a riot in progress. The rock, the ship, and the tree said he had nothing to do with it. Would anybody volunteer information?

MORE DOCUMENTS.

Before anybody possibly could, the Mayor's Private Secretary entered headquarters, and handed a document, written by Superintendent Washburn and signed by the Mayor, to each of the Captains. It was the proclamation printed above. French read his, and Gund his, and then both said that it was their private property, and that they would keep it to themselves and not notify the men under their command.

Captain Hickey finally entered, and then the Captains held a consultation with Commissioner Sheridan and ex-Commissioner Klokke. The Captains wound their arms around the Commissioner and ex-Commissioner, and indulged in animated whispers. At the conclusion of each whisper the whisperers would gaze searchingly into each other's countenances, and, being apparently satisfied at what they there discovered, would execute extended but silent smiles. Then the whisper would be renewed, and would be supplemented by another approving and violent grin. After each had whispered to the other,

A FIVE-HAIRED WHISPER

was unanimously agreed upon, and the Commissioner and ex-Commissioner actually disappeared from reportorial view in the embraces of the three Captains. The whisper lasted some seconds, and then the portion of the present Board and the portion of the last Board reappeared. The portion of the last Board took his seat, cleared his throat, and, addressing the Captains, announced, in a highly dramatic tone, the following:

"Gentlemen, the condition of affairs has not changed. You will recognize the authority of this Board and that of the Acting General Superintendent, and will pay no attention to orders coming from other sources."

The Captains silently acquiesced, and then withdrew.

THIS MORNING

the Mayor will summon them before him, and ask them personally if they will obey or disobey his proclamation. If they reply in the negative, he will remove them immediately, and appoint three Sargeants to take their places. If the latter refuse to accept, no other alternative remains but to remove their heads without ceremony. For aught any one knows, His Honor may be compelled to continue amusing himself in this cheerful manner until the last patrolman's head crowns the heap that has gone before. Thus matters stand at present.

DR. WARD.

When everything was quiet and still about Police Headquarters last evening, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE undertook to get something in the way of information out of Secretary Ward, the ex-Acting General Superintendent. If there is a shrewd, careful, conservative man in this city, it is Secretary Ward. He never says anything that he is not fully prepared to stand by, and it is a difficult matter, especially in trying times like these, to get him to give an opinion on matters connected with the Police Department. The reporter put several leading questions to him concerning himself, but they were all skilfully evaded. It was evident that the Doctor did not want to commit himself. He did not know what he would do, or if he would do anything. He had made no reply to the Mayor's order directing him to return to his duties as Secretary of the Board, and was not prepared to state what course he would take with regard to it. There was one thing, however, which he felt justified in saying: No one could get him to commit an act that was not warranted by sound legal opinion, or at least such opinion as he considered sound. He would govern himself according to his own views, with the support of the sound legal opinion spoken of. The Board, so far, had not furnished him with any legal advice. He could not and would not say whether he would act as Superintendent to-day, to-morrow, or next week. In fact, he had, or seemed to have, no idea what course he would pursue on any question.

AN OPINION.

It is the reporter's opinion that Dr. Ward will not long act as Superintendent of Police. He does not bear his honors either easily or gracefully. He seems undecided, and appears to have no definite object in view. The past two days have wrought a great change in him. He is not the genial, whole-souled man that he was. He is reserved and watchful, and seems desirous of shunning those whom he used to be anxious to meet and speak to. There is no public officer in the city with whom reporters have been so intimate and friendly as with Dr. Ward. He has always endeavored to serve them, and they have retaliated by saying good words for him everywhere, and admiring him for his social qualities and efficiency as a Secretary. They regret that he has allowed himself to be drawn into trouble and placed in an unenviable position by a designing and unscrupulous Board, and are almost unanimous in the belief that he will speedily resign, and return to his Secretary's desk, which would look out of place without him.

THE GAMBLERS.

As stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, the Chief of Police first got into difficulty with the Board by his efforts to suppress gambling in the city. This the gamblers appreciated, and vowed to have him out of office in three months. For that purpose they pledged themselves to the amount of $50,000, to be expended in securing his removal from the Superintendency within the specified time. Precisely how this large sum of money has been expended is not known, and there would be great difficulty in finding out. It was boasted of by a gambler in this city last evening, and the additional boast was made that the gamblers had one man in the Board on whom they could rely. To-night, they will, if the subordinates of the force refuse to obey the orders of the Chief, open their doors, and commence openly the system of gambling which Mr. Washburn so vigorously combated, and on account of which he is now in conflict with the Board of Police. This statement is made upon the authority of a gentleman who overheard the boast, and substantiates the statements made by the *Evening Post* as set forth in the following interview:

Enters to a gentleman of sharp eye and strong face, a reporter of the *Evening Post*, and without indicating his profession, incidentally opens conversation with him upon the general topic of conversation about the Court House—the quarrel among the police officials.

Question by Reporter—Do you know anything of the inner history of this rather remarkable quarrel?

Answer—Yes, sir, I know all about it; but under ordinary circumstances should not feel at liberty to tell what I know.

Question—Well, are not these extraordinary circumstances—is it not time that something shall be done by some power to put a summary end to scenes which are not only childish, undignified, and unmanly in themselves, but which have the effect to completely and hopelessly demoralize that vitally important department of the city government, upon the efficiency and discipline of which the safety of the whole city depends?

Answer—Undoubtedly; but what is to be done? The power, as the law now stands, is in the hands of the Commissioners. One of these is undoubtedly a bad man, and the other two weak ones. He is determined (of course you are aware I allude to Sheridan) to break down Superintendent Washburn, and drive him from the force, and he has bamboozled his compeers into acquiescence in his purpose.

Q.—What is the occasion of Sheridan's malevolence?

A.—Jealousy in the first place, and vexation at finding a man in the Superintendent's chair who has brains and determination superior to his own. And, secondly, certain influences which make a very strong case of circumstantial evidence against his strict integrity. You know there are two very strong influences constantly at work to prevent the efficiency of the Department, and restrain the vigilance. One of these influences consists in the force itself, which is potent in politics, and whose active support the Board are always desirous to secure, and the other consists in the restless endeavors of the gamblers, pimps, and bawdy-house proprietors to maintain their influence both over the men, and, whenever they can, over the officers of the force. You may not be aware that crime has maintained a virtual control of the force for years, and that, when the hard pan is reached, this struggle will be found to be not between the persons who figure in daylight, but between crime on the one hand, and Washburn on the other.

Q.—Do you mean to say that the gamblers and pimps are actively at work to produce the overthrow of the Superintendent?

A.—Yes sir. In the first place, the gamblers, when they found the Superintendent actually at work to carry out the orders of the Mayor, which were to burst the doors of every hell in the city, and doom the contents to fire, be the consequences what they might, employed their accustomed tactics. They offered him $3,000 per month in cash to let up on them, or $25,000 in a lump per annum. The Superintendent's answer was a still more vigorous onslaught upon their dens. Then it was they found they were dealing with a different sort of metal than they had ever before encountered in the office of the Chief; and they found that war was their only resource; and war, as perhaps you have observed, is the result.

Q.—But do you mean to say that the gamblers can afford to pay any such subsidy for immunity from trouble?

A.—Yes, sir. There are two establishments in this city which will pay $50,000 each per year to be left alone in their business, and leave the police free to raid all the rest, to show an apparent vigilance in the discharge of their duty. Now, when you take into account the sum the keepers of saloons, of bagnios, and concert halls, will add for the mere privilege of being let alone, you will see what a monstrous corruption fund is at hand, and what kind of staff police officers must be made of to be able to resist it.

But this is not by any means all that the Superintendent has to contend with. One-third of the force is composed of lazy louts, whose principal duty it is to draw pay and shirk work. Many of them are actually disabled by their habits, and the diseases which these habits have bred, from doing active patrol duty. These men have been in the habit of lying around saloons and lounging away the time. Each one of them has his saloon where he gets free liquor, and his bagnio where his "woman" is kept. Both are dead-head pleasures, in return for which they get immunity from arrest, and whenever a raid is contemplated or projected, it is the first business of these men to tip their pet resorts the wink. Now you may readily conclude that the Superintendent's order found these men aghast with consternation. It is a fact that they were bodily unable to comply with the order. They are not able-bodied men. They must either resign or produce the rescinding of the order. To secure their resignation was what the Mayor and Superintendent desired. They cumbered the force, and rendered it valueless. They desired that the places of these men, when they resigned through inability, should be filled by men both physically and morally competent to act as guardians of the city's peace.

Q.—But why do they not discharge these men outright?

A.—Because it cannot be done. You can only displace a policeman by regular charges and a trial. You can only finally expel him from the force by actually proving that he is fit for the Penitentiary. Think of this regulation in a city of the rank of Chicago, and in a force whose discipline is its only title to efficiency and worth!

Q.—But are not the Commissioners willing to second the efforts of the Mayor and Superintendent in weeding out these disabled and morally and physically diseased incompetents?

A.—No, sir. And therein consists the difficulty. To an appeal by the Mayor to the Board to sustain him and the Superintendent in his efforts to cleanse the force, Sheridan and Klokke actually replied that any such proposition was a cruel inhumanity, and so far from pursuing such a course, the city ought to pension every one of these long-serving and long-suffering men; and they waxed eloquent in their defence and vindication.

Q.—Well, sir, you startle and astonish me. The abuses existing in the Department are of a more grave and serious character than I or any other outside citizen imagined. Such radical evils require radical treatment. What is the remedy?

A.—The remedy is as simple as it should be radical, and it is the only one which will rescue Chicago from a position of absolute daily peril. The Legislature must abolish the Board. It is as useless an encumbrance as the fifth wheel to a coach. Ever since its creation it has been a make-weight and an obstruction. Give the power to the Mayor, in whose hands it may be safely and wisely intrusted. For twenty-five years, until the present ridiculous system was invented, the power was so invested, and never abused. Even John Wentworth used his power to good purpose in closing up the gambling saloons and in ridding the city of the prostitutes. Just as Washburn made a bonfire of the gambling tools, John Wentworth made a bonfire of the Sands, and the city breathed freer in both cases after the destruction. The fire duties of this Board are equally badly managed. The Fire Marshal is no man for the position, as I could very quickly convince you.

Reporter—Well sir, we will talk of that another time. Meantime you have given me facts enough to raise in the minds of the people the utmost anxiety regarding the condition in which this deplorable state of things leaves them. I am convinced they ought to be informed of their danger; and I think it the duty of any person who is aware of the condition of things should lose no time in giving the facts to the public.

POMEROY DEFEATED.

The Kansas Senator's Bribery Transactions at Last Brought Home to Him.

A Recipient of $7,000 Exhibits His Money in Joint Convention.

John J. Ingalls, of Atchison, Elected to the Senatorial Succession.

The Exposed Corruptionist Fails to Receive a Single Vote.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 29.—The revelations to-day disclosed the most infamous page in the books of Kansas infamy. The disclosure came without premonition, and astounded every one. The joint convention had just assembled, when Senator York, of Montgomery County, arose to a question of privilege, and stated that he came to the Legislature as an anti-Pomeroy man, and took an active part in the opposition to the Senator's re-election. Pomeroy, he said, made several requests for interviews, and, at length, Colonel York says, with the advice of Ben. F. Thompson, of Miami County, W. H. Johnson, of Anderson County, and James Horton, of Douglass County, he consented to the interview for the sole and single purpose of unmasking the villainy of the old corruptionist. About midnight on Monday, in Senator Pomeroy's room in the Tifft House, the bargain and sale of Senator York's vote and influence was made in consideration of the sum of $8,000, of which sum $7,000 was paid down, Pomeroy promising to pay the remaining $1,000 after the election. Colonel York then handed the money, in $1,000 packages, to the Secretary of the Senate, and invited members and Senators to examine it. York held up his hand to and swore before heaven that every statement was true in substance and detail, and promised to make public other revelations. What Pomeroy unfolded to him, he said, would excite the whole people of the nation.

The confusion that followed was intense. The cry of "Hang Pomeroy!" and motions for recess rendered it impossible to transact business. The supporters of Pomeroy were staggered and confounded. When order was restored, the motion for a recess was voted down, and the first ballot in joint convention was taken, which ballot resulted in giving Ingalls, of Atchison, 115 votes, and Pomeroy none. The remaining votes were divided between Lowe, Harvey, and Starke.

The election of Ingalls caused great rejoicing.

Further developments show that the net was spread for Pomeroy last week by Ben. Simpson, at a secret session of the anti-Pomeroy caucus, but Pomeroy did not get entangled in the meshes until late Monday night. It seems that the Senator distrusted York when he found that he did not receive a vote from him on the first ballot yesterday and to-day, and, when the messenger announced the vote, Pomeroy instantly inquired how York voted.

York had several interviews with the Senator, and found some difficulty in dealing directly with him, the Senator preferring that a third party should arrange matters. Finally, at York's direct request that no third man be admitted into the secret, Pomeroy consented to deal with him. York named a high price, asserting that the people of Montgomery County would hang him if he returned there, and at length the consideration was fixed at $8,000, York receiving $2,000 at one payment, $5,000 at another, and the promise of $1,000 more. After payment York attended a Pomeroy caucus, and pledged his adherence to the Senator's cause.

York's terrible exposure comes like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. Not more than twenty persons in the main entertained a hope of Pomeroy's defeat. The opposition was despondent, and the Pomeroy men rejoiced. When York sat down, confusion and disorder, mingled with all sorts of cries and threats, reigned. Motions and amendments followed in quick succession, and so great was the stampede to John J. Ingalls, whom the anti-Pomeroy men brought out as a candidate at 1 o'clock last night, that not a man was found to vote for Pomeroy.

The popular indignation against Pomeroy is terrible. All kinds of rumors about his arrest and imprisonment in the County Jail is in circulation. However, they are false, for I saw Pomeroy less than one hour ago at the Tifft House, and proffered him an explanation of his side of the conspiracy in THE TRIBUNE. He pronounced it a false and wicked plot, and says that it has accomplished everything that was intended to be accomplished. He asserts that he will remain here until every charge is investigated, whether true or false.

It surpasses anything ever known in Kansas politics. Among all classes of the people there is hardly a doubt of the truth of York's statement expressed.

Insurance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The Firemen's Fund Fire Insurance Company, at its annual meeting, yesterday afternoon, re-incorporated under the civil code, and reduced its capital to $300,000. Impairment of its capital by the Boston fire, in which its losses were $150,000, rendered this course necessary to insure the continued success of the Company's business here and at the East.

Revenue Riot in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 29.—In a difficulty, on the 25th instant, in Forsythe County, between a number of United States Deputy Marshals and citizens charged with violating the Revenue laws, seventy-five shots were exchanged. One citizen was killed and two Deputy Marshals were wounded.

THE BANKING INSTITUTIONS OF CHICAGO.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Organization.	Name of bank.	President.	Cashier.	Capital and surplus.	Deposits.	
1865	Union National	W. F. Coolbaugh	G. A. Ives	$ 1,200,000	$4,312,823	Dec. 27
1864	Third National	J. Irving Pierce	L. V. Parsons	950,000	2,389,119	Dec. 27
1863	First National	S'l M. Nickerson	Lyman J. Gage	1,300,000	2,810,240	Dec. 27
1865	Commercial National	H. F. Eames	W. D. Buchanan	650,000	1,563,275	Dec. 27
1870	German National	H. Greenebaum	Herm Schaffner	575,000	1,311,894	Dec. 27
1870	Corn Exchange National	J. S. Rumsey	Orson Smith	530,000	1,028,774	Dec. 27
1865	Merchants' National	C. B. Blair	Jno. DeKoven	720,000	992,408	Dec. 27
1865	Mechanics' National	J. Y. Scammon	P. R. Forrest	330,000	908,677	Dec. 27
1865	Manufacturers' National	Ira Holmes	J. A. Holmes	550,000	885,820	Dec. 27
1870	Cook County National	D. D. Spencer	C. G. Bulkley	505,000	880,000	Dec. 27
1864	Fifth National	C. B. Sawyer	Isaac G. Lombard	600,000	787,990	Dec. 27
1870	National Bank of Illinois	E. Schneider	W. M. Scudder	505,000	719,646	Dec. 27
1865	Northwestern National	Geo. Sturges	Wm. C. Oakley	950,000	702,547	Dec. 27
1865	City National	A. D. Reed	A. B. Miner	350,000	704,426	Dec. 27
1864	Second National	J. A. Ellis	Jno. P. McGregor	150,000	647,256	Dec. 27
1865	Traders' National	J. O. Butler	Thos. P. Tallman	225,000	612,344	Dec. 27
1869	National Bank of Commerce	P. C. Maynard	Edwin Maynard	257,000	550,042	Dec. 27
1864	Fourth National	H. R. Payson	George Taylor	206,835	367,512	Dec. 27
1867	Union Stock Yards National	W. F. Tucker	E. S. Stickney	120,000	316,881	Dec. 27
1872	Home National	A. L. Chetlain	Geo. W. Fuller	181,000	123,666	Dec. 27
1872	Central National	Wm. F. Endicott	J. McK. Sanger	200,000	60,000	Dec. 27

SAVINGS BANKS.

Organization.	Name of bank.	President.	Cashier.	Capital and surplus.	Deposits.	
1861	State Savings Institution	J. C. Dore	C. D. Bickford	$ 210,000	$4,629,867	Jan. 1
1870	German Savings Bank	H. Greenebaum	A. Wise	212,500	1,523,669	Jan. 1
1862	Merchants', Farmers' & Mech's	P. B. Westfall	Sydney Myers	100,000	1,330,000	Jan. 1
1869	Prairie State Loan & Trust Co.	J. W. Scoville	C. B. Meyer	150,000	807,867	Jan. 1
1869	Commercial Loan Company	Tolman Wheeler	Fred. Meyer	100,000	660,211	Jan. 1
1868	Hibernian Banking Association	J. V. Clarke	H. B. Dox	111,000	500,000	*
1872	Union Trust Company	S. W. Rawson	Wm. B. Hoswell	125,000	566,000	Jan. 1
1872	Cook County	M. D. Ogden	G. P. Hansen	100,000	300,000	*
1872	Fidelity	John C. Haines	Jared Gage	200,000	406,204	Dec. 28
1872	Bank of Chicago	S. J. Walker	W. H. Park	115,000	180,000	*
1861	The Marine Company of Chicago	J. Y. Scammon	Samuel S. Rogers	500,000†	366,338	Dec. 27
1872	Franklin Bank	Fernando Jones	George S. Eddy	100,000	182,988	Dec. 21
1871	Chicago Savings Institution	B. W. Phillips	F. W. Junge		145,338	Dec. 24
1872	Mechanics'	J. B. Shipherd	O. C. Sabin		115,420	Dec. 17
1872	Citizens'	Wm. M. Mayo	E. F. Nexsen			
1872	State Street Savings Bank	C. N. Shipman	John B. Sabine			
1872	Dime Savings Bank		W. K. Reed			
1872	City Savings Bank					

Savings deposits held by private bankers $300,000

STATE—CHARTERED COMMERCIAL BANKS.

Organization.	Name of bank.	President.	Cashier.	Capital and surplus.	Deposits.	
1857	Merchants' Savings L. & T. Co.	Sol. A. Smith	C. Henrotin	$ 1,500,000	$1,600,000	Jan. 1
1872	Hide and Leather Bank	Chas. F. Gray	T. L. Forrest	300,000	100,000	*
1868	International Bank	B. Lowenthal	F. A. Hoffman	200,000	250,000	*
1868	Hibernian Banking Association	J. V. Clarke	Ham B. Dox	111,000	200,000	*
1872	Bank of Chicago	S. J. Walker	W. H. Park		150,000	*
1870	Germania Bank	C. Knobloesdorff	Wm. J. Haller	100,000	245,000	Dec. 31
1872	Franklin Bank	Fernando Jones	Geo. S. Eddy	100,000	211,627	Dec. 21
1861	Marine Company of Chicago	J. Y. Scammon	Saml. S. Rogers	500,000†	300,000	*

† Understood to consist largely of real estate.

FOREIGN BRANCH BANKS.

		Capital and surplus.	Deposits.	
Established 1872.	Bank of Montreal (branch)	$10,000,000	$ 250,000	*

PRIVATE BANKERS.

	Capital and surplus.	Deposits.	
Lunt, Preston & Kean	$ 140,000	$ 859,164	Dec. 27
J. M. Adsit	120,000	200,000	*
Follansbe & Son	100,000	250,000	Dec. 27
Other private bankers		300,000	*

* Estimated.

City.	Number of National Banks.	Capital and surplus.	Individual deposits.	Deposits of other B'nks	Percentage of total deposits to capital and surplus.
New York	50	$92,163,877	$188,526,991	$75,433,200	286
Boston	49	60,340,325	40,841,919	16,274,348	94
Philadelphia	29	23,579,075	41,039,384	7,331,413	205
Cincinnati	5	4,790,000	5,419,394	3,232,086	180
St. Louis	8	7,771,062	3,018,147	2,204,367	66
Chicago	19	10,681,885	19,469,985	8,071,967	258

The position of Chicago as a financial centre is only to be compactly and perfectly shown by a condensed presentment of the banks of Chicago, which is herewith given, unaccompanied by the discussion of questions of finance which pertain to a special department of THE TRIBUNE. The compilation here presented masses facts that have been given in the monetary column of THE TRIBUNE in the past six months.

The exhibit is a classified list of all the National and State Banks doing either a commercial or savings business in Chicago at the close of 1872, showing the year of organization, the amount of capital and deposits, and the names of Presidents and Cashiers.

From these figures it appears that the known amount of savings deposits at the close of 1872 was, say, $11,713,000. To this must be added at least $300,000 which are held by half a dozen private bankers who receive and pay interest on deposits of this kind, making the grand total of savings deposits in the city at the close of 1872, $12,000,000, and the total of both commercial and savings deposits held by corporate banks and private bankers, $41,000,000.

Savings deposits have increased rapidly throughout the United States in the last year or two; but in Chicago the increase has been exceptionally large in the last year, in consequence of the large sums of money distributed to laborers and mechanics employed in the rebuilding of the city. Eighteen months ago, the total savings deposits of Chicago did not generally exceed $6,000,000; now they are over $12,000,000. Even this latter amount is small compared to the aggregate savings of many other cities. Savings in Chicago have always been largely invested in real estate; but as the value of land rises from year to year, it gets beyond the reach of a large class of savings depositors, who have no more than $100 or $200 at their command. The accumulation of savings in Chicago is therefore yet in its infancy.

The succeeding table gives a comparison of the proportion of bank capital to the deposits of both individuals and banks in the six principal commercial cities in the Eastern and Western States. The figures are compiled from the reports of the National Banks, made Oct. 3, 1872; and though the National Banks represent only about two-thirds of the banking interest of the cities named, the proportion of National Bank capital is nearly the same in them all. The proportion of capital in National Banks is possibly somewhat less in Cincinnati and St. Louis than in Chicago; but the statistics of the proportions of capital, deposits, etc., are less accessible in the cases of State and private banks, and the average proportions of these items can be shown as fairly by the National Banks of any city as by the whole of its banks; in fact, the requirements of the National Bank law in regard to the keeping of reserve in redemption cities, makes so intimate a connection between the National Banks of the cities and the country, that the accumulation of country bank deposits, and the consequent importance of the cities as currency-distributing points, are more fairly shown by the National Banks alone.

The foregoing figures show that in Chicago the banks hold $2.58 of deposits for every dollar of capital and surplus—a larger proportion than in any other city except New York, where the proportion is a trifle greater, being $2.86 of deposits for each dollar of capital and surplus. Here is the secret of greater profits of banking in Chicago than in other cities: that besides a somewhat higher average rate of interest, caused by the demand for more capital to carry on trade, banking is done more largely on the capital of depositors than in other cities, except New York. If the average rate of discounts and interest in New York were equal to that of Chicago, the profits of banking in that city would exceed those of Chicago.

The amounts given as the deposits of "other banks" are in each case composed almost entirely of the balances of country banks, and may be taken as a fair indication of the relative importance of the respective cities as currency-distributing points.

It is the custom of bankers in all large cities to make annual contracts with the express companies for the transportation of currency between all points with which they have large transactions. From these contracts it appears that about twenty-five leading commercial banks of Chicago transport annually, between Chicago and New York, about $30,000,000 of currency, over one-half of which comes West to assist in the movement of the crops, and a large part of which flows Eastward again by the same route when the crops have been marketed. But, besides their "through contracts" between Chicago and New York, the same banks have what they call "local contracts" for the transportation of currency between Chicago and other Western cities and towns in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, and Indiana. On these local contracts, the Chicago banks move currency back and forth to their country bank correspondents in an average volume of somewhere near $70,000,000 to $80,000,000 per annum. The comparison of country bank deposits shown by the National Bank reports to be held in each city, warrants the belief that these amounts of currency are larger than are moved by the banks of any other cities, except those of New York and Boston, and show Chicago to be the third city of the Union in point of currency distribution.

With the resumption of specie payments, which may come sooner or later, the importance of this function of currency distribution will be greatly increased. The business of this country is getting scattered over too wide an area to require that all banks should redeem in as distant a place as New York; and, while many of them in all parts of the country will continue to keep credit balances there for their own convenience, the large amount of country bank business already concentrated in Chicago indicates it as the most important redemption agency west of New York.

ON THE ROCKS.

The Crew of the Schooner W. O. Brown Heard from.

Statement of One of the Survivors—Five Drowned and Three Saved.

A sailor named Jugan Alberts, one of the survivors of the schooner Brown disaster, reached Chicago yesterday afternoon. He lives in Freeport, and is on his way home to see his mother, who thinks he is dead, it having been reported in the newspapers that he was drowned. The vessel alluded to, the William O. Brown, of this city, went ashore near Mamainse Point, Lake Superior, during the storm on the 27th of last November, and an account of her loss has already been published in THE TRIBUNE. No mention, however, was made of the sufferings of the crew, and accordingly the statement of Alberts is appended:

We left Duluth on the 23d of November, loaded with wheat, for Buffalo. The first three days out the weather was good, but about 12 o'clock on the night of the 26th the wind commenced blowing from the south-east, and afterwards veered to the west-southwest and increased to a gale. The foreboom suddenly gave way, and, striking against the centre-board wench, tore it from its fastenings and lifted several planks, making quite a large hole in the deck. The waves washed fore and aft, and the water poured into the aperture so fast that we were fearful the schooner would fill and sink. The second mate, George Manning, procured some canvas and blankets and placed them over the opening, lying on top of them to keep them in position. The vessel was placed before the wind to avoid the deck washing, and no more water could get in among the cargo. It was bitter cold, and Manning, although suffering terribly, maintained his position. About 9 o'clock in the morning we saw land right ahead, and five or ten minutes subsequently we struck on the rocks, which are about fifty or seventy-five feet from the shore. Manning before this was unable to move, being frozen almost stiff. His clothing had been saturated with water, and was like a board. Two of us carried him into the cabin and laid him on the floor and did what we could for him. When the vessel went ashore I was in the cabin, and rushed toward the companionway door. I held fast to it, and could hardly keep on my feet, the schooner bumping violently on the rocks, and shivering like a leaf. I reached the deck finally, and saw the Captain, R. L. Manning, the first mate, John Hanson, and a seaman, Henry Edwards, overboard, entangled in the port fore-rigging. The foremast had fallen over the side of the schooner. They were near the forecastle when she struck, and had been obliged to seize hold of the shrouds to prevent being washed into the lake, the water breaking over the vessel at a fearful rate. The mast fell on them and threw them into the water. They must have been crushed, or seriously hurt, for they said nothing. They sank soon after I reached the deck, and I saw nothing more of them. Five of the crew remained. I tried to get Manning out of the cabin, but the water came in so fast that I had to leave. Poor fellow, he was drowned! One of the other men suddenly disappeared, and no one knew what became of him. He must have been washed overboard. Only three of us remained then—John Ring, Malcolm McCloud, and myself. Two of them were holding on to the windlass, and I kept a tight grip on the railing around the mainmast. We remained on board nearly two hours, watching the schooner being picked to pieces by the water. The vessel shifted round gradually, and came close up to other rocks, the tops of which were above the water. The continual bumping unstepped the mainmast, the bottom of the schooner having apparently been crushed in, and the mast was pushed upwards several feet and fell over with a loud crash. I got from under before it came down, and with the two others succeeded in getting aft and jumping on to the exposed rocks. The wind had, in the meantime, gone down considerably, and we experienced no difficulty in getting on shore. Just before we landed, the schooner broke in two just in front of the cabin. I tell you we were thankful for our escape. We thought some of the others might have got ashore, and we looked around for them or their bodies, but could find no traces of them. Portions of the wreck were washed up on the beach, half a mile from where the schooner was fast. Finding no shelter, we concluded to go back to the cabin, which was by this time high and dry on the rocks. The weather was intensely cold, and no one had any matches. I found a dry shirt in one of the bunks, and an old revolver in mine, and I thought I could succeed in striking a light. The powder was fortunately dry, and, withdrawing the bullets, I fired at the shirt, which ignited. We blowed the rag into a blaze, and started a fire in a tin pan, which was placed on the floor of the cabin. We remained on board until 5 o'clock in the morning, and then went ashore, being afraid to go to sleep in the cabin. We went into the woods, and laid down on the snow, but could not sleep on account of the cold. We had had nothing to eat for over forty hours, and were very hungry. One of the men mentioned wheat, and we determined to go on board and get some. One side of the cabin was in good condition, and afforded pretty good protection. Some of the wheat had been washed into it by the water, and there was sufficient on the floor to last us a week or two. We had never eaten any raw, and finding that it was not very palatable in that state, we got another pan and boiled some. By keeping it on the fire two or three hours it become soft and excellent to use. We stayed in the cabin two days and nights, and then, realizing that our position—alone in a deserted country, and the weather becoming colder and colder every day—was indeed dangerous. Accordingly, we got some boards and made a small raft, and paddled out to a rock where the schooner's yawl was lying. We reached her without a mishap, and finding her sides stove in and the bottom somewhat demolished, we began to despair of ever seeing friends again. We, however, towed her ashore. It took us three days to patch her up with boards and canvas, and she leaked very little. We launched her on the 7th of December, and pulled along the shore for about twenty-five miles. It commenced snowing shortly after we started, and the flakes fell so thickly that we could see neither ahead nor the shore. We knew not where we were going, but as luck would have it, we arrived safely at Batchewaunaung Bay. We saw a light on shore between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, and on going ashore found a saw-mill. There were two white men there, and they gave us something to eat. We remained with them until Christmas, having been pretty nearly used up by the cold. A half-breed guided us across the country to Goulais Bay, and from there we went to the Sault. The people there were very kind to us, giving us clothing and paying our board. We left there on the 30th, I think, in company with Mr. Charlton, the Superintendent of the canal; Mr. Noble, the engineer, and Captain McIntire. I started across the company to Bay City. My two companions remained behind. We crossed the Straits with a team, and went to Cheboygan, and from there to the end of the Lansing Railroad. I left there on the 20th of January, and came on to Chicago.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Money to-day was active and dearer, ranging at 7 per cent to 1-32, closing at 7.

Sterling firm at 109¼ net.

Gold was quiet and steady at 113¾@114, closing at 113⅞@114. Carrying rates, 2@7. Clearings, $51,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $239,000.

Governments opened ⅛@¼ lower, and closed with a partial recovery.

State bonds quiet and steady.

The stock market was quiet and somewhat irregular. Some stocks opened strong and others weak. Atlantic & Pacific, Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central, Rock Island, Ohio & Mississippi, and Northwestern preferred were the strongest. Erie & New York Central were the weak stocks. In the later dealings, Atlantic & Pacific acted independently of the other shares. It ranged as follows: 38⅜, 38⅝, 37⅞c, 37⅝, 37, 37¼. Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central ranged at 40⅛, 41⅛, 40⅝, 40⅛, and was the strongest stock on the list; Northwest preferred ranged at 91, 92, and 91; Lake Shore, 95⅛, 95, and 95¼; St. Paul, 53⅜ and 53; Western Union, 84⅝ and 83⅞; Ohios, 48⅛, 49⅛, and 48⅝; Rock Island, 113⅝, 113⅜, 112⅜, 113⅜, and 113⅝. The act of Congress confirming the grant of a million acres of land to this Company became a law to-day, without the approval of the President, the time allowed for the vetoing having expired. Union Pacific ranged at 35⅛, 35⅝, and 35¼, and Hartford & Erie, 8¾, 9⅛, and 9. The general market at the close showed a recovery from the afternoon decline. Railroad bonds were quite active during the day, and generally higher.

Sterling, 109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅛	Coupons, '67	116⅜
5-20s of '62	115⅛	Coupons, '68	116⅜
Coupons, '64	115⅛	New 5s	114⅜
Coupons, '65	116⅛	10-40s	115⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	115	Currency 6s	115⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	47
Tennessees, old	81⅛	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	81⅛	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St Paul pfd	78⅛
W. U. Tel.	83⅞	Wabash	73⅜
Quicksilver	43⅛	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	99	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	85⅜	Terre Haute	15
American Express	69⅜	Terre Haute, pfd	35
United States Ex	77⅛	Chicago & Alton	114⅛
Pacific Mail	72⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	117
New York Central	105⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	48⅜
Erie	65⅛	C., C. & C.	90
Erie pfd	79⅛	C., B. & Q.	118
Harlem	120	Lake Shore	95⅛
Harlem pfd	126	Indiana Central	40⅝
Michigan Central	109	Illinois Central	120⅛
Pittsburgh	90⅛	Union Pacific stocks	35⅛
Northwestern	83	Union Pacific bonds	86
Northwestern pfd	91	Central Pacific	101⅞
Rock Island	113⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	100⅛
N. J. Central	104⅛	B. H. & Erie	9
St. Paul	53		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—11 a. m.—Flour 29s 6d@30s. Wheat, winter, 12s 2d@12s 4d; spring, 11s 8d@12s 4d; white, 12s 4d@12s 6d; club, 12s 10d@13s. Corn, 27s 9d @28s. Pork, 62s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—1 p. m.—Market firm and a good demand. Prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—5 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Consols—Money, 92@92⅛; account, 92⅛; 5-20s of '65, 93⅛; do of '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 93⅛; new 5s, 91; Erie, 52.

Tallow, 44s 9d.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Rentes, 54 francs 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 9⅞@10d; Orleans, 10⅛@10¼d. Sales 12,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; for speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d@12s 4d. Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Corn 27s 9d@28s.

Beef, 87s 6d. Cheese, 69s. Cumberland middles, 34s 6d; short ribs, 37s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 29.—CATTLE—To-day, receipts, 2,081, or 269 cars. Market not so active; prices strong. About 800 were disposed of. Sales, 219 Illinois steers, av 1,120 to 1,331 lbs, at $5.62½@6.20; 147 Ohio steers, av 1,029 to 1,429 lbs, at $5.30@7.30; 39 Indiana steers, av 996 to 1,064 lbs, at $5.00@5.50; 37 Michigan steers, av 989 to 1,150 lbs, at $4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, receipts, 580. Market opened active at ¼c decline on last week's closing rates. Only sales public: 349 Michigan sheep, av 90 lbs, at $5.40@5.62½; 89 Ohio sheep, av 87 lbs, at $4.70 each; 43 Canada sheep, av 120 lbs, at $6.62½; 133 Illinois sheep, av 99 lbs, at $7.00.

HOGS—No receipts, and only 1 car load in the pens. All will be shipped to-day, leaving the yards bare. Prices nominal, at $5.25@5.30.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The extremely cold weather was adverse to an active trade movement, but some of the commission houses were well employed, making deliveries of prints, delaines, and cotton goods. Utica wide bleached and brown sheetings are now up 2½c per yard in first hands, for all widths. Medium colored prints and shirting stripes are in good request from agents. Lancaster cambrics are sold ahead for two months. Manchester delaines are opened by jobbers in spring colors at 20c. Percales are fairly active in first hands. Kentucky jeans are in better request. Woollens move slowly, and imported goods continue inactive.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29.—Crude petroleum dull and drooping; $2.00 per brl at Parker's Landing, equal to about 5⅜c per gallon here. Refined quiet; Philadelphia delivery, 21½c; New York, 21⅞c; here, 17c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—COTTON—Firm; middling upland, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged; receipts, 5,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.35@7.00; common to good extra, $7.30@7.90; good to choice, $8.00@8.50; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.75; Ohio, $7.45@10.65; St. Louis, $8.00@13.50. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Winter quiet; other grades dull; receipts, 14,000 bu; very choice No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.72; do in store, $1.70; No. 2 Chicago $1.65; red Western, $1.98@2.00; No. 2 Northwestern, afloat, 1.67. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn firm; receipts, 14,000 bu; old Western mixed, afloat, 66½@67c; do in store, 64@64½c; yellow 66@67c. Oats unchanged; receipts, 22,000 bu.

EGGS—Firm.

HAY—Quiet.

HOPS—Quiet at 42@55c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—In moderate demand; domestic fleece, 65c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 17@19c. Sugar inactive and unchanged. Molasses firmer; new crop Cuba, 20c; New Orleans, 73@75c. Rice steady at 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9c; refined, 21c.

TURPENTINE—Strong at 68c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $14.37½; prime mess, $13.87½@14.00. Beef dull; mess, $9.00@11.75; extra, $12.00@13.50. Hams quiet at $30.00@33.00. Tierce nominal. Cut meats firm; shoulders, 7@7½c; hams, 12@13c; middles quiet; short clear, 7⅞c; short rib, 7⅛c. Lard steady; Western steam, 8½@8 5-16c; kettle, 8⅝c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 15@20c.

CHEESE—Firm; 13@16c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 94c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet. Corn dull, 44c. Barley steady.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.32; No. 2, $1.25⅛. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2, 27c. Corn steady; No. 2, 38c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 70c. Barley steady; No. 2, 87c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.76; No. 2 held at $1.70. Corn steady; 45@46c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 37c.

PETROLEUM—Refined unchanged, but held firmer; car lots, 18½@19c; trade lots, 19½@20c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull, a shade lower; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.90; amber Michigan, $1.80½; No. 2 red, $1.77@1.78; No. 3 do, $1.62½. Corn steady; high mixed, 38½c; yellow, 39½c; no grade, 36c. Oats dull and nominal.

CLOVER SEED—$5.30.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.00, all weights.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 850 brls. Wheat, 1,000 bu. Corn, 12,000 bu. Oats, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 800 brls. Wheat, 5,000 bu. Corn, 19,000 bu. Oats, 1,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, unchanged. Wheat quiet, firm; Western red, $1.85@2.00; amber, $2.05@2.10. Corn in good demand; mixed Western, 61½c. Oats active; mixed Western, 43@44c; white, 45½@46c. Rye firm, unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, firm. Mess pork, $14.00. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 4½@5c; rib sides, 6½@6¾c; clear rib, 6⅞@6⅞c. Bacon firm, higher; shoulders, 6¼c; rib sides, 8c; clear rib, 8¼c. Hams, 12½@13c. Lard firm, 8⅜@8½c.

BUTTER—Firmer; choice Western roll, 25@27c.

WHISKEY—Quiet, 94½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, but little doing, owing to restricted shipping facilities, which is also the case with all other articles. Wheat firm and held higher; No. 2 spring, $1.35; No. 3 red fall, $1.95; No. 2, $2.10. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 32c in warehouse. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 29c on east track; 30c in elevator. Barley unchanged. Rye unchanged; No. 2, 75c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 89½@90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—No sales, and no demand. Bulk meats dull; sales small. Bacon—Nothing doing. Lard—No sales.

HOGS—Firm and higher at $3.85@4.30. Receipts, 3,080.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $8.25@8.50. Wheat firm at $1.73@1.77. Other grains unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $12.75@13.00. Lard firm; steam, 7⅜c; kettle, 8c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 4⅛c; clear rib, 6⅛c; clear, 6⅜c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 5⅜c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 7⅜c. Green meats firm; offerings light; shoulders, 4@4¼c; clear rib, 6c. Hams, 7⅛@9⅛c for heavy to light.

HOGS—Strong at $4.35@4.65; most sales at $4.50 @4.55. Receipts, 3,400.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 29.—COTTON—Firm; good ordinary, 18c; low middling, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—An advance is asked, but none established. Cornmeal higher, at $3.35. Corn in fair demand and higher, at 68@70c. Oats 53c.

HAY—Excited and higher, at $40.00.

BRAN—Excited and higher, at $27.00.

BULK MEATS—Quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Active; order demand firm, especially for bacon and bulk meats. Mess pork, $15.00. Bacon shoulders, 5⅛c; clear rib, 7⅛@7⅜c; clear, 8c, packed in round lots. Bulk shoulders, 4⅛@4⅜c; clear rib, 6⅛@6⅜c; clear, 6⅞c; clear, 6⅛@6—c for round lots loose. Lard, tierces, 8@8⅛; kegs, 9@9⅛c. Hams firm and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm, at 88@89c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

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PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

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"Lady Sweetapple" is written with a grace, ease, naturalness, and sprightliness, that render it a model for style. The story is a simple one, but the interest is sustained by a thousand touches of humor, and by numerous exquisite bits of character-painting.

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"Appletons' Hand-Book of Southern Travel," just issued, is not merely a new edition of this well-known guide-book, but an entirely new work, having been re-written from title-page to *finis*. It is now complete in its information in regard to all places south of Mason and Dixon's line, affording a vast fund of facts, important not only to the traveller, but to those who contemplate settling in that section. The chapters on Florida, and other places resorted to by invalids, are very full; the chapter on Texas contains much new and valuable information, derived from recent travel. The descriptions of all the rail and water routes, of the cities, of the characteristics and resources of each State, are all full and trustworthy. The book is an exhaustive gazetteer for the Southern States, as well as a guide-book.

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Either of the above, when not to be had in bookstores, sent post-paid by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

The Northern Pacific 7-30 First Mortgage Gold Bonds

BEAR 7 3-10 PER CENT INTEREST IN GOLD, and have the following elements of strength and safety, viz.:
1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation.
2. They are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road, its Rights, Franchises and Equipments.
3. They are a FIRST LIEN on its net earnings.
4. There is pledged, for payment of principal and interest, a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories.

Over 500 miles of the road is completed, and the earnings for 1873 will be large.

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Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and Monday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, will be paid on all deposits of one dollar or more, for each full calendar month.

No notice required for drawing money.

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Tender, sweet, and appetizing. Only need a trial to prove their superior qualities.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a limited partnership has this 27th day of January, 1873, been formed by and between William Numsen, John W. Numsen, N. G. Numsen, and Wm. N. Numsen, all of Baltimore, Maryland, who are the special partners, and who have contributed the sum of $100,000 to the capital stock of said partnership, and F. A. Waidner, of Chicago, who is the general partner and successor to the firm of Wm. Numsen & Sons, of Chicago. That this limited partnership is to continue for the period of two years from this date.

The business of the old firm will hereafter be carried on at Nos. 45 and 47 River-st., Chicago, under the name and style of F. A. Waidner, who will pay all the debts against the old firm, and who is authorized to receive and receipt for all outstanding indebtedness, due to Wm. Numsen & Sons, of Chicago.

F. A. WAIDNER.
WM. NUMSEN,
JOHN W. NUMSEN,
N. G. NUMSEN,
WM. N. NUMSEN,
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 27, 1873. Special Partners.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business will be continued by H. W. Wetherell, at the old stand, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

HARLUS W. WETHERELL,
JAMES M. WETHERELL.

Dated Jan. 28, 1873.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE---MORTGAGE

of $12,000, secured by real estate in the City of Chicago, bearing interest of 10 per cent, payable semi-annually. Will be sold for cash, or one-half cash, and balance in [illegible]. For full particulars address S 32, Tribune office.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29.

The local money market continues stringent, and notwithstanding the appearances of approaching ease that were manifest in the Eastern markets a week or so ago, very little relief has been obtained here from those quarters. Chicago banks had a larger line of rediscounts from their New York correspondents on January 1 than usual, so large that they have not felt inclined to ask for any increase since then. The amount of money sent here for loan on real estate and on collaterals, has also been less than is usually sent in January. There is still a large amount of wheat, cattle, and hogs in the country to come forward, and when the weather moderates so as to admit of these being freely marketed, money will become easy in the West from the realization on her own products, but until then there does not seem much prospect of a relaxation of the stringency.

In the open market, the best business paper sells at 1¾ per cent per month, though on undoubted collaterals, and for short time, it is to be had at 10 to 12 per cent.

Exchange was quotable for sales between banks to-day at 50c to 75c per $1,000 discount.

THE INFLATION IN RAILWAY STOCKS.

The last six weeks have unquestionably been a hard season on railroads, and on all the roads in this latitude, and north of this, the damage to tracks and rolling stock from breakage of wheels, axles, and rails, and consequent running off the tracks and smashing of cars; from the falling off in passenger receipts in consequence of the severity of the cold, and from the detention of trains—must make a large reduction in their receipts, which will have an unfavorable effect upon the value of their stocks in the spring. In view of this, it seems probable that a violent reaction from the present inflated condition of the stock market is likely to take place before spring. Most of the speculative stocks are now higher than when money was easy last fall, and it is apparent they are being held up by cliques who are only waiting the opportunity of shifting their heavy loads to the general public.

THE EQUIVALENT OF A POUND STERLING.

A correspondent of a New York paper suggests that Congress should make $4.86⅔ in gold coin of the United States, the legal equivalent of a pound sterling for Custom House reckoning, instead of $4.86.65, as proposed. The latter amount of gold coin of the United States contains the exact equivalent in pure gold of a pound sterling, but the first mentioned sum would make all calculations much simpler, as three pounds sterling would then be the exact equivalent of $14.60, whereas with the valuation of the pound at $4.86.65 there would always be fractions of cents in any number of pounds sterling. The proposed change would only make a difference of five cents in every £300, while it would greatly simplify calculations.

CARPET-BAG FINANCIERING.

The demoralized financial condition of the State of Arkansas resulting from the rule of a horde of carpet-baggers who have usurped legislative authority, may be estimated by a few significant facts which have come to the surface in connection with some recent purchases made by that State in this city. The aggregate of State, county, and city taxes in Little Rock is 5¼ per cent per annum. In the county outside of Little Rock the average aggregate of State and county taxation is 3¼ per cent per annum. The State taxes, however, are payable in State scrip at par, and the scrip can be bought in the market at 50c to 60c on the dollar. In some recent purchases in this city of stationery and books for the use of the State, payment was made in State scrip at 50c on the dollar, but in view of the difficulty of disposing of the scrip, the firm that sold the stationery was obliged to charge nearly double price for their goods. The result of this is that in payment for $1,000 worth of stationery, the State of Arkansas pays $4,000 of taxes, or a real money value of probably $2,000. It is to be presumed that this is a fair sample of the basis of all the transactions of the State. In view of this condition of things, it is not to be wondered at that there have been symptoms of a popular rebellion against the tyranny of the carpet-baggers, who are making the substance of the citizens of the State. It is, however, a significant fact that, the recent appearance of a regiment of United States troops in the vicinity of Little Rock has been the means of squelching these symptoms of revolt.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115	115¼
5-20s of '64	115	115¼
5-20s of '65	116¼	116½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114½	115¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	116½	116¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int.	116½	116¾
10-40s	115	115¾
7 3-10s (new issue)	114¾	114¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99¾ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	95@97
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109¾-110¼
Gold Exchange	....	114
Sold and Gold Coupons	113¼	114

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Jan. 29:

CITY PROPERTY.

Howard st, n e corner of Paulina, Lots 30 to 33, dated Jan. 26; consideration, $3,250.

Howard st, near the above, Lot 37, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $750.

West Twelfth st, between Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, Lot 145, with other property, dated Jan. 28; consideration, $3,500.

West Twentieth st, between Western av and Oakley st, n f, Lot 6, dated No. 30, 1872; consideration, $600.

West Madison st, e of and near Rockwell st, s f, Lot 38, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $2,750.

Lot 26, in Block 2 in ¼ of Block 15, Sheffield's Addition, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $500.

West Polk st, 144 ft e of Campbell av, s f, 25x124½ ft, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $900.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Fabius st, bet Monroe st, and Fullerton av, e of, 20 ft to alley, dated Jan. 28; consideration, $200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 32 to 41, in Fish & Young's Subdivision of Lot 8, w of Wallace st, in s w ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $2,400.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

E ½ of n e ¼ Sec. 9, 39, 13, dated July 5, 1872; consideration, $80,000.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	6,700	3,800	8,700	1,797
Wheat, bu	27,940	4,573	7,313	1,234
Corn, bu	39,000	39,770	1,066	42,150
Oats, bu	10,930	11,260	3,373	9,914
Rye, bu	1,050	1,402	900	656
Barley, bu	20,760	2,250	8,900	2,244
Grass Seed, lbs	72,300	70,670	33,300	33,321
Flax Seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	14,850	1,370	1,400	230
Cured Meats, lbs	157,600	77,832	1568,650	1197,878
Beef, brls	....	65	25	25
Pork, brls	....	772	480	77
Lard, lbs	72,500	48,650	315,222	688,814
Tallow, lbs	11,870	10,330	29,900	....
Butter, lbs	43,400	27,270	81,150	3,260
Dressed Hogs, No	3,261	2,296	3,730	1,701
Live Hogs, No	18,588	10,860	4,134	2,268
Cattle, No	1,813	1,146	257	221
Sheep, No	1,544	940	1,066	114
Hides, lbs	124,747	131,583	85,100	122,110
Highwines, brls	180	200	631	117
Wool, lbs	67,497	....	44,880	81,007
Potatoes, bu	928	....	....	....
Lumber, m ft	238	407	358	141
Shingles, m	310	150	340	274
Lath, m	....	16	15	....
Salt, brls	70	140	640	585

Withdrawn from store yesterday, for city consumption: 581 bu wheat, 1,430 bu corn, 405 bu oats, 549 bu rye, 765 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 34 cars wheat, 33 cars corn, 11 cars oats, 5 cars rye, 12 cars barley. Total, 155 cars, or 62,000 bu.

It was suggested to-day by a shipper that the samples of wheat, which it is proposed to send to New York, shall be standard samples, and not averages of lots drawn from several different houses. If they should be better than the standard below which wheat cannot be passed into the several grades, the shipper may lose heavily, as he may chance to buy the poorest, which would be worth less than the general average. What is wanted is that New York dealers should understand exactly what the quality of wheat must be to be called No. 2 in Chicago; and then, if a parcel of wheat from another place is better than such standard, let that place have the credit of the fact.

The general scarcity of money is the all-pervading topic of conversation and complaint in commercial circles, as is also its prime cause—the lack of transportation eastward. Chicago is metaphorically ice-bound landward, as she is literally by water. With a city full of produce, and plenty more coming in, and waiting to come in, Chicago is unable to dispose of that produce; not because it is not wanted, but because there is no one to take it away half as fast as required, even at exorbitant freight rates. Our transportation facilities have been extended again and again to a point where they seem to have collapsed; and the chief satisfaction our merchants now have is in seeing the produce of the West go round them freely on its way East. Our freight agents cannot spare cars for Chicago produce to New England at 70c per 100 lbs; but they can prorate on 55c from St. Louis to the same points "because they have contracted to do it," and their word must not be broken. It is currently reported that orders sent to commission men here, and not filled because of repeated refusals to furnish cars on certain lines, have been sent into the country west of us, and the property forwarded two days thereafter, while the commission man in Chicago had grain here on which he had paid storage for six weeks after the time he asked the favor of having it removed from the city. These are gentlemen of Chicago who say they know whereof they affirm when they charge that this state of things is the result of interested favoritism, parties who are transportation officers being at the same time members of firms whose ostensible business is that of forwarding grain.

It is true that if there were no favoritism there would still be a glut, with our present railroad facilities. But why not extend them? The road-beds are ample for the carrying of much more produce than at present, without interfering with passenger requirements. The reason of the glut is a scarcity of rolling stock. This would soon be remedied if the public who want to use the roads were allowed to put on their own cars. The railroad companies have, themselves, set the example of leasing certain rights on their lines to Companies ostensibly formed by parties who do not hold stock in the road itself. I demanding the right to use the roads with their own rolling stock, under suitable restrictions, the business Company would not, therefore, be asking the railroad companies to surrender any point they have not already conceded. The only opposition that could be raised would be on the part of men who are interested in the present arrangements, whether they were officers of the roads or otherwise. If course, their claims for consideration in the case are absurd, since they now confess daily that they are unable to take care of the business offered them by the public.

The only ready way out of the present difficulty, the true mode of untying the worse than Gordian knot which now tangles up the entire commerce of the country, is to throw open the railroads to the passage of freight cars owned by private individuals. And the now suffering mercantile community may do itself speedy justice by uniting heartily to secure this great reform.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day, and tended downwards on produce to be delivered this week, owing to liberal offerings on the market, while the more deferred options were generally firm by comparison. The difficulty of procuring transportation facilities to the property is the equal difficulty of obtaining money wherewith to hold it here, were the causes of the weakness.

There was only a moderate amount of trading in staple and fancy groceries, and with the single exception of coffees, which were strong at a ¼c advance there were no changes in values. Dry goods remain dull. Neither the local nor outside demand were very considerable, and the aggregate of sales was small. Butter remains firm, under a continued good demand, and in choice grades the present tendency seems to be in an upward direction, as the receipts continue to fall short of the demand. Bagging was inactive at former quotations. Cheese met with a fair inquiry, but the loneliness of the weather checked shipments. Coal remains firm as previously quoted. Hay, hides, and leather were reported in good demand at unchanged prices. The oil trade was fair, and prices were firm all around. An advance of 1c in turpentine was the only notable change in quotations. The demand for metals, nails, iron, and lumber continues active, and prices are without alteration. Iron and nails are quite firm, owing to the firmer feeling in the East. Building materials and naval stores were dull and nominally unchanged. Salt was in better demand and firm at the quotations. Wool, hops, and broom corn were unchanged; the demand is light and restricted to small orders. There was an active demand for timothy, and it was a trifle higher. Clover was in light request and steady at $5.20@5.40. Poultry was in fair demand and chickens and turkeys were firm owing to moderate offerings. The extreme cold weather interferes with the trade in potatoes and green fruits, but prices remain unchanged, and choice sound peachblows are quite firm.

Highwines were dull and nominal at the medium quotation of yesterday. The market was generally reported at 88c per gallon, some saying there were buyers, and some stating that there were sellers at that figure.

Dry goods were quiet in moderate demand, but the supply was light, and live hogs were reported stronger, which caused an advance of about 5c per 100 lbs on dressed. Light lots were the strongest, selling chiefly at $4.90@5.00, and closing at $4.90@4.95. Heavy lots were firm at $4.60. Sales were reported of 63 head at $5.05; 95 at $4.90@5.00; 110 at $4.90; 50 at $4.95; 85 at $4.65; 71 at $4.62½; 850 at $4.60; 106, dividing on 200 lbs, at $4.60@5.00; 107 do at $4.60@4.95; 192 do at $5.60@4.90. Total, 1,828 head.

Provisions were rather quiet, for the season, and irregular. Green hams were firmer, and cash lard 2½@5c per 100 lbs lower, while there was no particular change in other descriptions of product. The market was, however, weak; in spite of the greater firmness in hogs, which prevented a marked decline. The packing houses are so glutted with product that some of them are being closed up, because there is no additional room left for storage, and large quantities have been offered recently if cheap if the buyers would only take it away speedily, to make room for more. But that is just what cannot be done; most of the present accumulations in the packing houses were sold some time since for shipment, but the buyers have been unable to obtain transportation for it. Add to this the fact that on pork and lard there are heavy deliveries to be made on Saturday, on the option of seller Feburary, and that much of this is awaiting buyers, and we have sufficient reason for much greater weakness than was noted to-day. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January $11.80@11.85; do seller February, $11.85@11.90; do seller March, $12.20@12.25; do seller April, $12.45@12.50; prime mess, $11.00; extra prime, $9.00@9.25. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.20@7.25; do seller February, $7.20@7.25; do seller March, $7.50; do seller April, $7.60@7.65. Green hams at 8¼@8¾c for 16-lb averages, and 8c for 17-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams @1¼c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 5¾c; do rough sides, 5¾@5¼c; do short ribs, 5¾@5¾c; do short clear, 5¾@5¾c; dry salted meats quotable at 8¾@4c for shoulders; 5¾@6c for short ribs, and 6¼c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller February, quoted at 4¼c. English meats for delivery in February, 6c for Cumberlands; 6¾@6¾c for short ribs or long clear; 6¾@6¾c for short clear; 8¾@9c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5¾c for shoulders, 7¾c for clear ribs, 7¾c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7¼@7¾c; grease quotable at 5¾@6¾c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller March, at $12.25; 1,500 brls do, seller April, at $12.50; 510 tcs lard at $7.25; 100 tcs do at $7.22½; 350 tcs do at $7.20; 150 tcs do (choice) at $7.50; 100 tcs do, seller February, at $7.20; 250 tcs do, seller March, at $7.50; 500 tcs do, seller April, at $7.65; 80,000 lbs shoulders at 3¾c; 150,000 lbs do, seller March, at 4½c; 20,000 lbs do at 4¾c, packed; 300 boxes do at 4½c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 6c; 30,000 lbs do at 6¼c, boxed; 250,000 lbs do, seller March, at 6¾c; 1,000 pcs green hams (14 lbs) at 9c; 250 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 9¼c; 100 boxes dry salted hams (18 lbs), seller March, at 8¼c; 75 boxes long cut hams at 8¾c; 25 tcs white grease at 6¼c; 50 tcs yellow do, at 5¾c; 100 tcs do at 5¾c.

Flour was very quiet, but steady; being quoted firm by most dealers. There was very little demand, and that little is held back by the difficulty of shipping; but stocks are light, and dealers were not offering their property, as they knew that the hands of intending buyers are tied by circumstances over which they have no control. Bran was strong. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras (M. & E.) at $5.25; 100 brls do (Minn.) at $5.00; 200 brls do (Oriental) at $7.00; 25 brls do at $6.50; 25 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $5.37½; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.75; 50 brls do at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.25; 100 brls rye at $4.75. Total, 1,100 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $12.00 on track. The following is a list of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 7.50 @10.13½
Red winter extras	6.50 @ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00 @ 7.00
Low to medium	5.25 @ 5.75
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.75 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	4.25 @ 5.00
Rye flour	4.50 @ 4.90
Buckwheat flour	6.87½@ 7.50
Corn meal	12.00 @ .....
Milled feed	13.00@14.00 @16.00

Wheat was less active, and very steady, averaging a shade higher than yesterday, with little demand. The market was strongest on options for March, and relatively weak for cash lots and February, the latter being deliverable on Saturday next. Receipts are expected to be more liberal, now that the roads are open in the country; and the scarcity of money made it very undesirable to many operaters to carry wheat, so that there was a widespread desire to change over, though at a premium of nearly 3c per bu of a staple article, and not try and bring forth a little of everything. So it is in agriculture. But there is one drawback to this idea of farming; it is in the yawning chasm of freights. If we had cheap freights we would not war against nature, or work to a disadvantage in the production of crops. We would not try to raise cotton in Illinois, sweet potatoes in Michigan, peaches in Iowa, or pineapples in Minnesota. If this could be carried out, each farmer need not have more than one-half of the money invested in agricultural implements which he now has. In short, the farmer would be a producer of the crops raised in other sections of the country, as well as the producers of those raised at home. As it is now, each farmer must make his own farm serve the purpose of the whole earth in supplying him with whatever is needed for the support and enjoyment of life. But we must patiently wait for that good time, when the men who control our transportation lines shall see the propriety of encouraging trade between farmers in different sections of the country.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active, and somewhat excited, advancing ¾c per bu, chiefly under the receipt of a rumor that war is imminent between Great Britain and Russia, and that the effair is likely to set all Europe in a blaze. No. 2 spring sold at $1.26¾@1.26¾ seller February, and $1.28¾@1.29 seller March, both options closing at the inside. Corn was in moderate request at 30¾@30¾c seller February, closing at the inside, and 31¾@31¾c seller March. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet; 94 per cent proof is quotable at $1.78@1.82.

BROOM CORN—Was unchanged. A few small orders for hurl and stalk brush were received, but otherwise the market was inactive. We again quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stalk brush, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 8¼c; do red tip, 8¾c; do pale and red, 7¾c.

BUTTER—The demand continues good, and prices remain firm for all grades except medium, the stocks of which are in excess of the demand. We repeat our quotations, as follows: Goodly lot of roll, 17@18c; strictly choice dairy packed, 20@26c; medium to good, 11@20c; inferior to common, 7@15c.

BAGGING—In the bagging market there were no changes, the movement continuing to be substantially the prices current for a fortnight past. We quote: Stark, 36¾c; Lindlow, 35c; Lewistown, 34c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 8 oz, 20@22½c; 2 pounds, single, 18@19c; do, double, 32c; wool sacks, 60@70c.

BEANS—Were in moderate request. The offerings are fair. We quote: Navies at $2.50@2.65; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.50@1.90.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Remain quiet and without change. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.20; Portland cement, $4.00; Akron cement, $3.00@3.50 per brl; Louisville cement, $3.00; Akron cement, $3.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.60; lime (brls) $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per ton, $2.25@3.00; plastering to mallow, $1.50@2.00; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $10.50@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@30.00; St. Louis hydraulic cement, $3.00; Louisville, $2.00; Milwaukee, $2.00; do, dat.; Hildale, $2.00, dat.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

6x 8 to 7x 9	first quality. $ 5.75	double strength. $6.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
7x12 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	18.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.00	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x36 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CHEESE—The continued cold weather checks the movement in this article, but orders are coming in quite freely and the firm feeling recently developed is still a feature of the market. We quote; New York factory, 13¾@14½c; Ohio, factory, 11@13c; Western factory, 11@13c.

COAL—Remains firm and steady as previously quoted. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Business was quiet to-day, owing to the inclemency of the weather. Prices remain firm;

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.85@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	2.15@ 2.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	3.00@ 3.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Salmon, 2 lb	....
Oysters, 1 lb	1.30@ 1.50

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$16.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Small, ¼ brls, 550 per pkg	3.00@ 3.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 6.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	4.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

COOPERAGE—Was quiet. Pork barrels were a trifle easier. Quotations are revised as follows: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.35; lard tierces, $1.65@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 60@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whiskey), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $5.50@6.50; hoops, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@36.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in moderate request and firmer, owing to scarcity. Fresh are quotable at 32@35c; pickled, 23@27c. Sales include 750 doz fresh at 34c; 30 cases at 32@33c; 9 cases choice pickled at 28c; 10 brls and 11 cases do at 27c; 400 doz at 25@26c.

FEATHERS—Were in moderate supply and demand. Prices range as follows: Prime live geese at 65@68c; mixed do, 60@62½c; good to choice packing, 55@58c; common to fair, 45@50c; good to choice picked at 38c; 10 brls and 11 cases do at 27c; 400 doz at 25@26c.

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FISH—Activity was reported in the fish trade, and former quotations were fully sustained for all descriptions. Whitefish and fat mackerel are in light stock. Otherwise the market is fairly supplied. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore lake, $11.00@11.50; No. 2 do, $9.50@9.75; George's codfish, $4.00@4.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Little or no change was noticeable in the dried fruit trade. The demand continues small, and an easy feeling still pervades the market for most goods in the list. Following are the prices current: Dates, 9@9½c; figs, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 9¼@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.55; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 45@45c; pitted cherries, 25@26c; peaches, pared, 21@24c; peaches, halves, 6¾@7c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 8¾@9c; do 1870, 6¾@7c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 6¾@6½c; Michigan, 6½@7¼c. Nuts—Filberts, 14@16c; almonds, Tarragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 12@13c; pecans, 11@12½c; soft shell do, 17@18c; peanuts, 6¾@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GAME—Is now out of season and unquotable, as the law forbids it to be either bought or sold.

GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet to-day, as they could not be handled with safety on account of the cold weather. Prices were without essential change, as follows: Apples at $2.50@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@4.50; lemons at $6.00@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@13.00 per case; do per box, $6.00; Louisiana do, $12.00 per brl; Malaga grapes, $7.00@8.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—Trade was quiet, almost to dullness. Only a small number of interior buyers were in attendance, and orders were light and irregular. Since the only quotable change was in coffees, which advanced a ¼c. Sugars, syrups, rice, and other articles ruled steady. We now quote:

	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
Bi-Cuan. Soda			7¼@8¼c

COFFEES—Mocha, 30@31c; O. G. Java, 25@27c; Java, No. 2, 24¼@25c; fancy Rio, 24@24¼c; choice do, 23½@23¾c; prime Rio, 23¼@23½c; good do, 22½@23c; common do, 20¾@21½c; Singapore, 23¼@23½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 23¾@24c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, full weight, 16½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8¾@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7¾@8¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13¾@14c; A, standard, 12¾@13c; do No. 2, 13¼@13¾c; B, 12@12¾c; extra C, 11¾@12c; C, No. 3, 11¾@11¾c; yellow C, 11@11¾c; choice brown, 10¾@11c; prime do, 10¼@10¾c; fair do, 10@10¼c; choice molasses sugar, 10¼@10½c; fair do, 9@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10¾@11c; do prime, 10¼@10¾c; do fair, 9¾@10c; do common, 8¾@9¼c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 85@90c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 29@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 29@30c; do No. 1, 20@22c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4¾@4¾c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Glossy, 9½@10c; corn, 8@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 6¾@6¾c.

HAY—In the condition of this market there was only slight change to note. The shipping demand continues good, but the lack of cars prevents delivery from more than a small portion of the orders received. There is a fair local inquiry for loose and pressed descriptions, and under light receipts prices are sustained. Wholesale dealers are paying the following—cars to contain 18,000 lbs or over: On TRACK—Timothy, best pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. On WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Are in good request, with very little fluctuation in prices. Receipts are moderate and no more than equal to the demand. We quote: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9¼@10c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 24c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was quiet. The supply is fair for the season, but consists mostly of strained and inferior grades. We quote: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades at 18@22c; inferior and strained honey at 12½@16c.

HOPS—The market was inactive, and prices remain without alteration, as follows: Western at 42@50c; fair to good, 38@40c; common to medium, 27@30c; Eastern, 45@50c; English, 45@50c; German, 45@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand continues to improve, and the market rules quite firm, in sympathy with the Eastern markets. We repeat quotations:

Flat iron	1½	3-16@ 1	rates
Heavy bands	5	6-10@ 5	8-10 rates
Light bands	6	@ 6	2-10 rates
Hoops	5	8-10@ 6	8-10 rates
Round and square	5	8-10@ 6	8-10 rates
Shafting iron	5	6-10@ 5	8-10 rates
Ovals	5	6-10@ 5	8-10 rates
Half oval and half round	5	6-10@ 5	8-10 rates
Horseshoe iron	6¾	@ 7¼	rates
Sheet iron, No. 28	7	@ 7¼	rates
Plate iron			7 @ 7¼ rates
Russia iron			20c @ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained			18c @ lb
Horse shoe nail rods	9	@10c	@ lb
German plow steel	11¾	@12c	@ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12¾c	@ lb
American tool steel	17	@18c	@ lb
Chrome tool steel	13	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11¾	@12¾c	@ lb

LEATHER—Reports a moderately increasing activity in the demand, and the market continues strong at the advance lately established. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

	Size.	Price.
City harness	$	38@ 41
Country harness		36@ 40
Slaughter, city, ₰ lb		41@ 43
Kip, ₰ lb		80@ 1.10
Kip, veals		80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₰ ft		28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ₰ ft		25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1		25@ 27
Collar, ₰ ft		20@ 22
Calf, city		1.10@ 1.40
Calf, country		1.10@ 1.30
Rough upper, light		36@ 38
Rough upper, heavy		32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged		27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best		38@ 40
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1		35@ 36
"B. A." sole		30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.45	
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10	
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80	
Harness	40@ 45	
French calf, Jodot	$5.50@6.00	
French calf, Lamotte	60.00@67.00	
French calf, 24 to 28 lbs	1.80@ 2.35	
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25	
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.85@ 2.15	
French kip, 60 to 150 lbs	1.20@ 1.50	

LUMBER—The demand for lumber continues light, and at the annexed list of prices:

First clear	$32.00@35.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	27.00@30.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	33.00@34.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	13.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@

THE LAW COURTS.

Fight Over Receiverships for Three Insurance Companies.

A Struggle of Creditors for Information.

List of Debtors on Stock Notes—A Long Array of Names.

The Blakes, of Winnetka, in Court Again.

Judge Williams yesterday declined to appoint Receivers to the Knickerbocker, Stock and Mutual, and National Insurance Companies. Proceedings, up to this point, have been watched with great interest, not only by the large numbers of stockholders and policy-holders concerned, but by citizens generally, the original question, the pursuit of separate interests by different individuals, having widened into one of a public character. The struggle now seems to involve the discovery of a means by which corporations can be reached under circumstances such as attended and followed our great calamity of 1871.

So long as the parties struggled on in the common law, and were declared to have no rights, nobody cared; so long as the parties (as in the Knickerbocker case) disappeared in the labyrinths of bankruptcy, nobody cared; but when the policy-holders,—having no means of making headway in one Court, being delayed in another, and almost hopelessly involved in a third,—appealed to equity to give them their rights, the subject began to attract attention. It was seen that these complainants were justly the creditors of Companies that had assets sufficiently large to pay them exceedingly handsome dividends; yet, that the laws of the State were insufficient to secure them a cent. Thus the importance of the attempt of these complainants to obtain the appointment of Receivers to their companies—the only mode by which they could reach the assets fairly belonging to them—has become a matter of some importance; and the steps taken in the different Courts have been carefully recorded in the law column of this journal.

The matter came up, on a motion for the appointment of a Receiver, on demurrer to the bill, in Benjamin V. Page and Wm. Sprague v. the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, and on motions for the appointment for a Receiver in Isaac Coates v. the Stock & Mutual Insurance Company, and Chamber of Commerce v. the National Insurance Company, all of which were refused by the Court.

In the argument on the motion in the Knickerbocker case, Mr. Shufeldt, for the complainant, went fully into the history of the Company, and the transactions leading up to the present suits, all of which has been reported fully in this column. The following is a brief statement of the facts as claimed by the complainants: The liabilities of the Company were stated by the defendants to amount to $1,400,000, whereas they had been shown by the complainants to be only $500,000. The assets, which had been in the possession of the Company, would have been equal to the payment of all legitimate debts, but since the fire the stock-notes, mortgages, and other assets had been taken possession of by Henry Fuller, the late President of the Company, and, in consequence of his management, they charged, such funds had diminished. They further charged that Fuller is not applying these funds for the purpose of paying the debts of the Company. After the fire, proceedings in bankruptcy were instituted, and an adjudication was had, when the parties appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, a step which was nothing more than a mere pretext for further delay, and thus the affairs of the Company were hopelessly tied up, awaiting the exceedingly tedious action of the Supreme Court. After these proceedings were accomplished, the complainants had no resource but to bring this bill in the Circuit Court, and this cause was commenced for the purpose of reaching the assets by the appointment of a Receiver, and to secure the application of the property of the Company to the payment of just debts.

The demurrer now interposed to this bill was on the ground that the bill cannot be maintained without a judgment at law, also as to the appointment of a Receiver, on the ground of want of equity in the bill, and also that the United States Bankruptcy Court having first had jurisdiction, this Court had none.

In his opinion as to the motion in the first place, and the demurrer afterward, Judge Williams spoke at considerable length, quoting numerous authorities. In effect, he was of opinion that it was not necessary, in order to maintain a suit, that a judgment should be obtained in cases against the property of dissolved or insolvent companies; that such property is a trust fund held by the officers of the corporation for the benefit of the creditors, and may be followed in equity. He cited Judge Story, who, in treating of implied trusts, says "That to this head may be referred that class where the stock and other property of private corporations is deemed a trust fund for the payments of the debts of the corporation; so that the creditors have a lien or right of priority of payment on it in preference to any of the stockholders. Contracts of the corporation survive its dissolution, and creditors may enforce their claims against any property belonging to the corporation which has not passed into the hands of a *bona fide* purchaser, for such property will be held affected with the trust, primarily for the creditors, and secondly for the stockholders. Upon the like ground the capital stock of an incorporated bank is deemed a trust fund for the payment of all the debts of the corporation."

He approved other cases holding the same doctrine, and proceeded to review, and finally approved the case of Nevitt v. The Bank of Port Gibson, 6 Smedes & Marshall 513, one of a very elaborate and well considered character, in which the professional opinion of Chancellor Kent was read on the argument, and where he cites the case of Wood v. Dummer, and declares it as his conviction that the capital stock and assets of a corporation are a trust fund for the payment of its debts, which may be followed in equity. Page 520. And also says that the doctrine was fully affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in Mumma v. Potomac Company, 8 Peters 231. He next considered and approved the following case, which had been submitted by the complainants, who claimed that the question treated therein had been fully considered and decided in the Supreme Court of Illinois. In Miller et al. v. Davidson, 3 Gil. 518-522, the Court say: "The jurisdiction of the Court is questioned because the complainant Davidson is not a judgment creditor, and has not exhausted his remedy at law. The cases cited in support of this position, we think, have been misapprehended. Where a creditor seeks to satisfy his debt out of some equitable estate of the defendant, which is not liable to a levy and sale under an execution at law, then he must exhaust his remedy at law by obtaining judgment, and getting an execution returned *nulla bona*, before he can come into a Court of Equity for the purpose of reaching the equitable estate of the defendant; and this is necessary to give the Court jurisdiction, for otherwise it does not appear but that the party has a complete remedy at law. That is what may be strictly termed a creditor's bill. There is another sort of creditor's bill very nearly allied to this, yet where the plaintiff is not bound to go quite so far before he comes into this Court, and that is where he seeks to remove a fraudulent incumbrance out of the way of his execution. There he may file his bill as soon as he obtains his judgment. "There are some peculiar cases, however, where a party seeks satisfaction of his debts directly, in which he may come into a Court of Chancery in the first instance, without first obtaining a judgment. This, in the case of Russel vs. Clark's Executors, 6 Cranch, 87, C. J. Marshall says: If a claim is to be satisfied out of a fund which is accessible only by the aid of a Court of Chancery, application may be made in the first instance to that court, which will not require that the claim should be first established in a court of law. Although the jurisdiction of the Court in this case might, perhaps, be sustained upon this principle, yet it may be placed upon higher and more unquestionable grounds, and that is its particular right to declare and enforce trusts. The Court has jurisdiction of the subject matter in all cases of trusts, and it is abundantly competent itself to inquire whether the party claiming to be *cestui que trust* be so or not. If it be established that Udell holds this land as Trustee for the creditors of Miller, then the complainant, if he be one of those creditors, no matter for what amount, shows himself to be one of the *cestuis que* trust, and establishes his right to invoke the aid of a Court of Equity to prevent the trustee from abusing the trust. For the purpose of jurisdiction, the amount of his debt against Miller, or his interest in the trust fund, is entirely immaterial, as he has a right to complain if he shows himself interested. Davidson does not seek a satisfaction of his debt specifically, but the bill is filed by him for the benefit of himself, and such others of Miller's creditors as may choose to come in under the decree, and prove up their debts and claim its benefits. The primary object is to establish the existence of the trust, and to remove the fund beyond the reach of abuse. This is one of the most common branches of Equity jurisdiction, and can admit of no sort of doubt."

The Court proceeded to say that it was plain that the complainant had no relief in a Court of law. The proper course was to ask for the rights sought in chancery. He had taken counsel with leading members of the bar, and they were in accord with the views expressed. He had also examined the cases submitted on the other side, which he now rapidly noticed, generally being unable to reconcile them with those we have given as approved; and added that this bill had a right to be and could be maintained; but on the face of the bill it appeared that the Company had gone into the Bankrupt Court, and that Court had now acquired jurisdiction, to-wit, of the assets of the corporation, and the proceedings to close up the affairs of the company under its process, debarred this Court from taking action in the premises.

In the Stock and Mutual, and National Companies, the Court simply passed upon arguments which are familiar to the readers of this column. The Court overruled the motions in both cases, the complainant relying on Section 34, of the General Acts relating to Corporations, which went into effect July, 1872, which provides that suits in equity may be brought, and a receiver appointed, where companies have ceased to do business.

The defence in each case insists that it is fully competent to pay all the judgments that are likely to be brought against it. The following are the persons owing on stock notes to the Stock and Mutual and National Companies:

H. B. Horton	$2,100
Ed Jennings	3,500
R. P. Layton	7,000
Geo. R. Clark	7,000
A. H. Winslow	3,500
Geo. S. Bowen	3,500
J. H. McVicker	3,500
D. A. Gage	3,500
H. S. Monroe	7,000
O. R. Keith	3,500
Geo. W. Gage	7,000
John A. Markley	3,500
John Alling	3,500
Seth Sheldon, Jr.	7,000
A. E. Bischoff	3,500
C. Fallansbee	7,000
F. Fellansbee	750
James Steele	7,000
Martin Thacher	1,500
R. B. Mason	3,500
A. S. Peck	7,000
N. O. Williams	7,000
Total	$102,350

Also, bearing interest, A. D. Titsworth, $8,000, and Thomas Buckly, $2,250, and unsecured paper amounting to between $7,000 and $8,000.

Notes (secured) to National Company:

J. A. Griswold	$4,500
E. R. Burdick	2,250
C. C. P. Holden	4,500
C. Busbey	4,500
H. B. Horton	4,500
E. F. Runyan	4,500
J. N. Staples	4,500
A. J. Galloway	4,500
O. R. Keith	2,250
O. R. Keith	5,000
P. Daggy	4,500
F. M. Staples	2,250
O. L. Wheelock	4,500
E. W. Evans	4,500
B. B. Wiley	4,500
W. J. Swann	4,500
Edson Keith	2,250
James Lord	400
C. G. Smith	950
S. R. Haven	4,500
E. B. Stittman	2,250
A. E. West	4,500
Joseph Goodman	4,500
Emma Hooke	900
E. G. Hooke	4,500
E. A. Ives	4,500
M. A. Thayer	4,500
J. L. Whitlock	4,500
F. A. Stevens	9,000
J. Lane	950
J. E. Cuspin	6,950
C. H. Baker	6,950
L. L. Bond	4,500
A. C. Calkins	4,500
J. N. Barker	4,500
F. Munson	4,500
Total	$145,850

Notes bearing interest E. A. West, $1,000, and L. L. Bond, $1,000.

Among the assets are also about $18,000 worth of secured paper transferred to the State Insurance Company, a bill to set aside which has been filed; and a claim against the State for re-insurances.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS LOTS IN DANGER.

A charge of a highly sensational character was made, yesterday, in bill filed in the Superior Court, to the effect that the maker of the Cole's subdivision of the Washington Heights Addition to Chicago is about to destroy the plat or map of the Subdivision, which has not been recorded, thus doing away with the only proof that ever existed of the identity of lots purchased in that subdivision; and the plaintiff prayed an injunction restraining the surveyor of the property, who made the plat, in any way meddling with it, which does not appear from the records to have been yet granted. The bill shows that Russell Cole obtained the land, being the southwest quarter of Section 22, Township 37, containing 120 acres in the town of Worth, for $9,066.88, of Orville E. Atwood; that Lucius E. Gibbs laid it out in lots, and that Cole sold to James Lusk on the 23d October, 1872, Lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54; in Block 2, Lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54; in Block 33, Lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, in Block 4; Lots 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, in Block 21; Lots 2, 4, 6, 8, in Block 5, being 100 lots, for $500. Cole also sold to Joseph Pelkey Lots 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, in Block 20, for $500; also Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 50, 51, 52, 53, and 54, in Block 20; Lots 53, 54, in Block 20, for $250; also Lots 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, in Block 20; Lot 11, in Block 1, for $250; and Lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, Block 13, for $1,000.

MRS. BLAKE TURNS THE TABLES.

The Blake family troubles have loomed up again. Christine Blake, in a bill for separate maintenance filed yesterday in the Superior Court, affirms that her husband Barnum has declared that he is about to remove to Wisconsin or to travel to Europe; that he is living in ease and affluence, whilst she is without any means; that he is endeavoring to wean from her the affections of her children; that he has sworn that he is owner of real estate to the value of $150,000, and that she has reason to believe him worth $175,000, most of which he has acquired since marriage; that she yearns for the society of her children, who are being brought up in the society of young and ignorant servant girls, who act as housekeepers for said Barnum; that she is living apart from her husband through no fault of her own, having been driven from her home by him, and that when she obtains an interview with her children, particularly the girl Julia, she is watched by her husband, who interferes in the conversation, and overawes her daughter. The bill avoids all reference to the recent legal proceedings in divorce.

A LAWYER WHO WORKS "ON SHARES."

James Dunne yesterday commenced suit against Charles, James, and Stella W. Thompson, Ellen and Homer McDonald, and Joseph Reynolds, to recover $10,000, which he claims as his share of the proceeds of a suit brought by him on behalf of the defendants to recover land, valued at $120,000, "on shares," it being agreed that he was to receive one-fourth of whatever was realized. In compromises he has already received $10,000, one-fourth of which he retained, paying the remainder to the parties. He affirms that the parties closed proceedings without his consent, by which he lost the large sum he certainly would have reached; and he prays that the defendants be restrained from selling any of the property until he is settled with.

Natalie Van Nest was divorced from her husband Vardo, yesterday, by Judge Gary.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—James C. Murphy v. W. C. Hunter, A. James, O. E. Marsh, and A. Plummer, trading as the Benton Harbor Packing Company; assumpsit, $10,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—5,685—Bernard v. City of Chicago; case, $10,000. 5,686—Johnson, Clark & Co. v. Fahnstock & Williams; attachment for $240.90. 5,687—Griffin & Hattermann v. Henry Wolff; assumpsit, $600. 5,688—McKindley, Gilchrist & Co. v. John Saar; attachment, $213.45. 5,689—Thomas O'Connor v. Hy. K. Faith; assumpsit, $500. 5,690—Christian E. v. Maria Louisa Baker; divorce, on the ground of drunkenness. 5,691—Lebbeus R. Carpenter v. Robert Jones; trover, $500. 5,692—J. Young Scammon v. Fernando Jones; debt, $270.47, damages, $250. 5,693—Elijah Warren v. John Johnstone, et al.; restored case. 5,694—Johanna v. Peter Falton, divorce. Charges of cruelty and attempting to poison, are made, and alimony is prayed, defendant having property worth over $4,000. 5,695—Orrin L. Mann v. E. C. Walkup, et al.; petition to enforce mechanic's lien on Nos. 631 and 633 West Adams street.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,132—Charles A. v. Mary E. Rose; divorce; desertion. 42,133—Antony Kirsch v. Louis J. Holtzman, John P. Terrell, Edward Koehn, and Franklin Walden; assumpsit; $500. 42134—James Lusk and Joseph Pelkey v. Russell Coles and Lucius Gibbs; bill for the recording of a plot of Cole's subdivision of Washington Heights, and to restrain intermeddling with the same. 42,135—Antoni Baillargeon v. John M. Armstrong; assumpsit, $800. 42,136—Regina Burge v. John Toole; trespass, $10,000; for an assault at defendant's residence, No. 668 Centre avenue, whereby defendant's life was for some time despaired of. 42,137—James Dunne v. Charles Thompson, James Thompson, Stella W. Thompson, Ellen and Homer McDonald and Joseph S. Reynolds; bill for relief and injunction (see note). 42,138—Christine v. Barnum Blake; bill for separate maintenance. 42,139—Kane County National Bank v. James H. Smith; assumpsit, $2,500.

BRUIN AND ASINUS.

The Effects of Sublime Terror Upon the Animal Kingdom.

From the Memphis Appeal.

Last Saturday a gentleman, living near Madison Station, on the Memphis & Little Rock Road, left his home to go to the village. He had not proceeded more than two hundred yards, mounted on a lineal descendent of Balaam's ass, when he encountered a great, greasy black bear. The bear was astonished, and, without taking time to think, hurried up a scaly-bark hickory and seated himself very comfortably on a limb, thirty or forty feet from the ground. The farmer was completely puzzled. If he rode back to his house to get his gun, the bear would surely escape. He therefore tied the mule, a long-eared, melancholy mule, 40 or 50 years of age, to the body of the tree. The mule was bridle-wise, but no bridle would hold him, and a strong leathern cable was kept coiled about his neck. With this he was fastened to the tree. The farmer started to the house, and Bruin, divining his plans, deemed it proper to get away. He doubtless suspected that a gun was coming. He came slowly down, tearing the bark from the body of the tree. It rattled about the sleepy mule's head, who had not yet seen the bear, and dreamed not of the proximity of the ugly beast. The bear descended slowly till he was within five feet of the mule's great ugly head. Then it was that the stupid, innocent, unsuspecting mule looked up. He had never seen a bear before. His knees smote one another. He grew pale in the face. His eyes were projected from his head—the farmer said—half a foot. His tail was slowly lifted, the hairs all turned awry, till it stood at an angle of forty-five degrees above his spinal column, and then it was that the mule "hoved a sigh and smoled a smile." It was an unearthly sound; the farmer, fifty yards away, says it shook the ground where he stood, watching the progress of events. The bear suddenly twisted itself about and reascended to its perch. The mule swooningly fell at the base of th tree. He lay still and apparently lifeless for a time, when Bruin again attempted the descent; but the terrified mule howled and roared even more terribly and piteously when the bark began to fall, and he dashed and danced about the tree so frantically that Bruin hesitated, and finally in stupefied amazement, sat upon the limb upon which he first rested. The farmer came with his rifle, and a bullet soon stopped the pulsebeats of the bear. It fell heavily beside the mule, and strange to tell, as told to us, the mule and bear died side by side; the one, of a mortal wound; the other, of mortal terror. The bear was still black as Erebus; the mule's face was already white with an indescribable agony of mortal fear.

GENERAL NEWS.

New York City has 100 female doctors.

—The new steel works at Joliet, Ill., "will make their first blast this week." The steel rail mill will start early in February.

—Covington is agitated about a free bridge to Cincinnati. Several public meetings have been held, and resolutions without number adopted.

—Bowman H. McNulty, brother-in-law of General Brinckerhoff, and a former resident of Mansfield, Ohio, was killed at Clarksville, Tenn., lately.

—Judge Granger, of the New Haven (Ct.) Superior Court, has ordered that during the smallpox excitement only those having business inside shall be admitted to the Court-room.

—Negro incendiarism is reported on the spread in North and South Carolina. The last sufferer is Senator Matt Ransom, who has just had a gin-house burned, valued at $10,000 or $12,000.

—From Florida comes the report that visitors—health-seeking principally—are arriving in large numbers, but general dissatisfaction is expressed at the wretched hotel and boarding-house accommodations throughout the State.

—George Mark, of West Troy, has taken the contract to furnish the Hudson River Railroad Company with 75,000,000 bricks for the construction of the archway covering the Underground Railroad in New York. The contract price is said to be $7.75 per 1,000, which would make a total of $581,250.

—The junior branch of the United Order of American Mechanics has memorialized the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention to so amend the Constitution as to prevent all Labor Associations from limiting the number of apprentices to any art, trade, or mystery. They think they have as good a right to learn trades as their fathers.

—On Friday night, M. L. Leggett and Frank Burdett were arrested in Louisville, Ky., for embezzling funds from the United States Paymaster's office to the amount of $7,000 or $8,000. Leggett was a clerk in the Paymaster's office, and played heavily on the thin chances of Burdett's table, while intoxicated. Together the parties abstracted the amount of the losses from the Government safe. They are now in jail.

—It is evident that the business of catching whales, New England's time-honored industry, is steadily declining, year by year. The exhibit for the past year shows a sad falling off in the returns. Sixty-five completed voyages were made from Massachusetts ports during the year, and very few of them resulted in sufficient product of bone or oil to pay expenses.

—Some Mormon preachers made their appearance in Usborne Township, in the Province of Ontario, and the inhabitants of the district endeavored to frighten them away by threats of violence and tar and feathers. The Toronto *Globe* is indignant at what it considers a copying of American customs, and argues for the perfect freedom of Morman preachers to maintain their doctrines.

—General Harney, one of the oldest officers in the United States service, is thus mentioned in a letter from Sullivan, Miss., where he resides: "He has heard the boom of many a cannon, and marshaled his troops oftentimes on the plains of Mexico. The old gentleman is a beautiful specimen of the noble man. His locks are white with the frosts of eighty winters, and in person he is tall and erect."

—It is singular how, occasionally, when there seems every chance in favor of a catastrophe it will not happen. For instance the Boston *Herald* tells this, which is a most wonderful story of escape: As the train which left Dedham at 6:20 Monday morning, was approaching "Tin," or Bussey bridge, in West Roxbury, at a rapid rate, the tire one of the driving-wheels of the locomotive "Washington" broke in pieces, and the fragments were scattered in every direction. The steam was at once shut off, and the engineer and fireman escaped over the tender to the front car of the train. Singular as it may appear, the train passed over in safety, at least to the passengers, causing but half an hour's delay to other trains. The bridge where the accident happened is a very high one, without any side rails or timbers to prevent the cars from going to destruction should they leave the rail.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A GROVER & BAKER OR SINGER family machine, in complete order, good as new, for $25. 328 East Indiana-st., near Rush.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SOUTH SIDE RESIDENTS PATRONIZE THE office of the Singer Sewing Machine, located for your convenience at 105 Twenty-second-st.

SINGER—BUY YOUR SEWING MACHINES AT the old Singer office, 213 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 187 Milwaukee-av., and 105 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF NICHOLS and Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments and sewing given when desired. Machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 238 West Madison-st. - branch 960 Wabash-av.

WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Prices $50 and upwards. Machines fully warranted for 5 years. Salesroom, No. 378 West Madison-st. We want experienced canvassers, to whom we will pay a liberal commission. Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MEAT MARKET—NOT much money required. Apply for 3 days to 127 Mitchell-st. E. O'NEIL.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500 CASH—TO ESTABLISH a manufacturing business in St. Louis that will pay 300 per cent; to a man that will work this is a first-class opening. Full particulars by calling at 190 West Madison-st., Room 1.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN OF ENERGY AND INTELLIGENCE can clear $10 a day easily with our goods. $10 to $50 capital will insure $40 a week. MERRILL, Room 8, No. 25 West Lake-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUILDING LOTS IN LAUGHTON'S subdivision, near McCormick's factory, low for cash.

16 lots fronting Douglas Park and Twelfth-st., on easy terms.

10 lots in Blocks 1 and 2, fronting Humboldt Park, Pierce's addition; fine for investment.

4 lots on Burnside-st., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., $1,800 each.

21x100 feet on Taylor-st., between Jefferson and Clinton-sts., $100 per foot.

100x170 feet corner Franklin and Huron-sts.

2-story frame house on Walnut-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts., all modern improvements. Lot 40x130 feet; splendid bargain.

110x200 feet, North Evanston, 3 blocks from depot, corner Lincoln-av. and Second-st.; $15 per foot.

Fine farm of 143 acres 30 miles from Chicago on N. W. R. R.; will trade for Chicago property, and pay from $4,000 to $5,000 in cash difference.

GRAY & RIPLEY, 146 East Madison-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS—BEAUTIFUL lots on—

Egan-av., (Thirty-ninth-st.)

Oakwood boulevard, and South Park boulevard, at low prices, and on very easy terms.

These fine lots immediately adjoin the city limits, and possess every advantage for residence purposes that could be desired.

The attention of builders and capitalists is especially called to this property.

The title is perfect, and the terms such as cannot be obtained elsewhere.

J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY MARSHALL & DICKINSON, OTIS Block, Room 10, cor. Madison & LaSalle-sts.

Van Buren-st., southeast cor. Winchester-av., 132x100 feet, at $80 per foot.

No. 149 South Hoyne-st., brick basement house with lot 48x130 feet east front, between Adams and Jackson-sts. Price $5,500; very low.

5 acres on Ridge Road, this side of Evanston, in sec. 30, 41, 13, at $1,000 per acre; or will exchange for house and lot worth that sum. It is all clear.

Several choice acre tracts in vicinity of Central Park, and further west, ranging in size from 5 to 160 acre tracts, at the lowest market figures. We make a specialty of this property, and have a full list of it. Call and examine.

FOR SALE—113x135 FEET, ON MADISON-ST., between Oakley and Western-av.; also 113x134 ft., south front, on Monroe-st., between Oakley and Western av.; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—187x106 FEET, EAST FRONT, SHERMAN-st., between Harrison and Polk-sts. Will sell 50 feet if parties wish; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—315X125 feet, corner Kinzie-st. and Western-av.; 300x125 feet, corner Oakley and Kinzie-sts.; also, 400x200 feet, corner Kinzie and Oglesby-sts. No cash payment required of parties who wish to improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY LEASES, RUNNING 99 years:

State-st., near Randolph, 28x44 ft, east front.

Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court, 40x170 ft., east front.

Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House, 28x110 ft., east front.

These are not only the best, but they are the only, leases of the kind to be had in this market.

A rare opportunity is thus presented to secure a first-class piece of property on terms that cannot be obtained from anyone else. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LOT ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR THIRTY-second-st., east front; Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FOURTH-ST., NEAR LINCOLN, only $800 each; they are dirt cheap. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST. LOTS, BETWEEN Oakley and Western-av.; for sale at $1,200 each, one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF VAN Buren-st., and Centre-st., 130x103 feet. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, SOUTH SIDE, $2,500, $4,000, $5,000; West Side, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000; first-class Norwood property; cheap. CYRUS SHINN & CO., 125 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—WE HAVE SEVERAL choice pieces of land on fashionable streets, on which no payment will be required under 10 years, to parties who will improve. It is inside fire limits, and would have to build brick or stone. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10.

FOR SALE—$5,500—4 12-ROOM, 3-STORY NEW brick dwellings, just completed, on Lake-st., between May and Ann; houses cost that; also, $5,200, 11-room new dwelling, lot 25x125, south front, on Van Buren-st., east of Hoyne. Best bargains offered in the city. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—890 FULTON-ST., 2-story and basement, well finished, gas pipes, water on 2 floors, house nearly new, abstract to date, lot 25x140. Price $4,300, easy terms. Apply to M. HALL, on premises.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, WITH barn, on Michigan-av., $13,000, north of Twenty-second-st., and other desirable residences on the South Side, and at Oakland and Hyde Park, from $5,000 to $25,000; some on easy terms. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av. and 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—NO. 89 DAVIS-ST., 2 blocks from cars and Western-av., house built 8 months, 1½ stories, 8 rooms, water, lot 24x125, abstract to date. Price $2,400. Apply to M. HALL, 890 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR ROBEY, two-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms; all modern improvements; $12,500. Possession at any time. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT octagon stone-front dwelling house of 12 rooms, on Throop-st., fronting Jefferson Park, with lot 25x150 feet. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH LASALLE-ST.—LOT 30X150 feet, west front, on North LaSalle-st., near Carl-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO-STORY frame house (brick basement) of 14 rooms; hot and cold water, bath-room, marble mantels; barn, and lot 25 feet front. No. 930 West Monroe-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—37 FEET ON TYLER, NEAR LINCOLN-st. Two houses on Atlantic, near Fifty-first-st.; monthly payments. Houses and lots in Lawndale, on time or monthly payments. 8 lots corner of Paulina and Sixteenth-st. 96 ft. corner of Robey and Tyler-sts. Lots on Flournoy near Hoyne-st. 105 feet on Winchester-av.; $3,200; cheap. 24 feet on Union-place; $900; cheap. Two lots on Blue Island av., near Sixteenth-st.; cheap. Also, some bargains in acre property. JOHN S. HAIR & CO., Room 25, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—106x75, CORNER OF VanBuren and Sherman-sts. 100x83, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.; parties wishing to improve no money required down. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Halsted. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50X170 ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Twenty-third-st., with first-class house containing all modern improvements, 48 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirtieth, with 2-story frame house; price, $10,000. 10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart-av. 10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble-sts. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO SUIT to parties wishing to build, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, and Taylor-sts. Inquire of G. CADWELL, at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—40x80 FEET ON SOUTHEAST CORNER of Randolph and Wells-st.; also, 46 feet and 5 inches adjoining the 80 feet fronting on Wells. Inquire at 1140 Indiana-av. C. STOSE.

FOR SALE—OWNER MUST HAVE MONEY, AND for a liberal cash payment will sell brick house and lot $1,000 less than present cash value if taken at once; $1,500 can be made on it before May. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING NOS. 93 AND 95 WEST Lake-st., with lease of lot until May 1, 1876. Inquire at No. 95 West Lake-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIVE AND TEN ACRE BLOCKS IN south half of Section 5, Washington Heights. Two railway stations on and near the ground, making very easy and frequent access to the centre of the city. Terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES AND LOTS; also choice building lots and acre property at Evanston and Rogers Park. ALFRED L. SEWELL & CO., Real Estate Dealers, 159 LaSalle-st., Republic Life Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—50x175 FEET AT HYDE PARK, ON Madison-av., north of Fifty-seventh-st., east front, at a bargain.

40x180 feet at Oakland, on Ellis-av., north of Thirty-ninth-st., easy terms.

25x160 on Oak-st., near Hyde Park Depot; good building lot. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av. and 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—SIX ACRES AT A bargain, near depot, if taken soon. KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, Real Estate Agents, 42 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$12 EACH, 240 LOTS—25x125 FEET; title good, warranty deeds and abstracts furnished in Calumet, near New Harbor. No humbug. The property is cheap. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES NEAR WEST SIDE Parks, would make a very desirable subdivision. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK—WE have choice lots and blocks for sale or trade. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., 104½ Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE AND TEN-ACRE BLOCKS IN south half of Section 5, Washington Heights. Two railway stations on and near the ground, making very easy and frequent access to the centre of the city. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—HOUSE AND LOT AT Aurora, worth $3,500, for good house in or near Chicago, worth about $6,000; will pay difference.

Good farm in Michigan; first-class improvements; near Detroit, on railroad and Huron River; 2 barns, 3 orchards; about 280 acres; will trade for acre property or house, in or near Chicago. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av., and 159 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR WELL STOCKED farms in good locations. $7,000, $12,000, and $20,000. 171 East Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A LOT ON HARRISON-st. or vicinity, near Southwestern-av.; will deal with owners only. Address Y 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY BY READY CUSTOMERS, residences in the South or West Divisions, in good locations, from $4,000 to $7,000. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—VACANT LOTS ON Adams, Monroe, and Van Buren-sts., inside fire limits. Cheap houses and lots outside fire limits. GRAY & RIPLEY, 146 East Madison-st., Room 16.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 241 WEST MADISON-st.—Professor H. A. STRAIGHT will execute an oil painting, under spirit control, 18 by 24 inches, in presence of the audience, in 15 minutes, that would require the professional artist at least one week. Come this evening, and witness the unquestionable proof of spirit power. Admission 50 cents.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, ... plaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—2 NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board; also, a few day boarders wanted.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—ONE OR TWO NICELY furnished rooms to rent with first-class board; hot and cold water in room.

118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms; furnace heat, gas, &c., with or without board; table A 1.

275 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—2 OR 3 YOUNG men can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at moderate rates, and two young ladies can find a comfortable home.

363 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER OF ANN-ST.—Board for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; this is an English home.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—One elegantly furnished suite, and one unfurnished suite, with board; contains all modern conveniences. Location and accommodations No. 1.

736 WEST LAKE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board; terms reasonable. A few day boarders wanted.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD FOR two young men, in the vicinity of Union Park. Address T 49, Tribune office.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—GOOD rooms, with board by the day or week. Terms reasonable. Transient, $2 per day.

South Side.

2 HUBBARD-COURT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR with board for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

8 PARK ROW—FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT with board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $3.50.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth.—A nice, cheerful family hotel; excellent table and surprisingly low prices. Single rooms, $6.

532 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS, EN suite or seperate, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board; also, a young lady with references to room with another.

548 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references required.

599 WABASH-AV.—BOARD (PARLOR AND bedroom) with or without board; first-class house.

694 WABASH-AV.—A SINGLE FRONT ROOM, with board; references required.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front suites, with board, to gentlemen and wives, with first-class table; hot and cold water in rooms; references required.

812 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-st.—Desirable rooms in a private family, single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished, with good board. Terms moderate.

1250 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM WITH board in a private family.

DAY BOARDERS WANTED. TABLE FIRST-class, at DOWNEY'S, in Republic Life Building, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH COMFORTABLE ROOMS FOR gentleman, wife, and child, West Side, near Madison-st. cars; $60 and upwards per month. Terms and location must be given to secure notice. S D B, 78 Halsted-st., near Madison.

BOARD—BY A GERMAN GENTLEMAN IN A PRIVATE American family, a room with board; where a piano is vacant preferred. Please state terms to K 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN PRIVATE family; South Side; must be suite or room with alcove. References exchanged. Address O 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A LADY AND HER SON, IN A FAMILY where there are no other boarders, situated in South Division, east of State and north of Twenty-sixth-st. Address H, 413 Michigan-av.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE. SUITE of furnished or unfurnished rooms; permanent, if suited. Terms moderate. South or West Side. Address H 83, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ON THE West Side, west of Peoria-st. Address, stating terms and location, U 38, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS, OR ONE LARGE room, with board, for gentleman and wife; centre of West Side. Address E 39, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ASSORTED HARDWARE BUSINESS and tin shop, in the best location on Milwaukee-av., with all modern improvements and machinery, is to be sold on account of sickness in the family. Lease long. Stock nearly new; valued at $7,000 to $8,000, annual sales amounting to $36,000. Terms of sale, $4,000 cash, the rest on time against approved securities. For information, apply to JOHN BUEHLER, 316 Milwaukee-av.

A CARRIAGE AND BLACKSMITH SHOP, IN good working order, for sale; blacksmith's tools and everything necessary for carriage work; good locality. Call at 143 South Canal-st.

A HALF INTEREST IN A LARGE WHOLESALE and retail bakery, grocery, and confectionery store, doing a large and constantly increasing business, for sale. Address TRADE, Tribune office.

A HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD PAYING OYSTER and coffee house for sale. A rare opportunity. Address F. BROWN, 122 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—STOCK AND FIXTURES of a well-established notion and variety store for sale cheap; $500 will buy all, including insurance. Apply at store, 689 West Madison-st.

BAKERY AND RESTAURANT, 330 WEST LAKE-st., opposite school, for sale; will sell for less than inventory. Reason, owner is going South.

BOOK, STATIONERY, AND NEWS DEPOT, IN A town of 5,000 inhabitants, for sale. Only one in the place. Ill-health reason. Address Western News Co.

CITY DRUG STORE, ON SOUTH SIDE, WORTH $3,200, will be sold for $1,700 cash, if taken at once; owner going out of the city; fixtures of latest style; select stock; brick store, splendidly located; good trade; cheap rent. Best chance offered for a good business, and a bargain. Address DRUGGIST, care Carrier 40.

COLORADO—A WELL-ESTABLISHED LUMBER business in Colorado Springs, Col., consisting of first-class saw mill and lumber yard, for sale. For particulars address AUSTIN H. WEIR, Colorado Springs, Col.

GENTEEL, MONEY-MAKING BOARDING-HOUSE for sale very cheap. Inquire at 155 South Halsted-st., between 10 and 12 a. m.

HOTEL OR DRIVE HOUSE, KNOWN AS DOWNINGS old stand, Bowmanville, 6½ miles north of Chicago City Hall, for sale or exchange. Call or address GEORGE HAVILL, 31 East Polk-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEAR MADISON and Halsted-sts.; well established; must be sold. Also, grocery, doing a fine trade. D. S. INGHAM, 64 South Desplaines-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—THE BEST LOCATION in the city; a good trade established; part in trade, balance in cash. Call, for three days, 73 East Kinzie-st.

SALOON AND FIXTURES, DOING GOOD BUSINESS, for sale; will sell cheap. Call at 134 Jackson-st.

THE PRACTICE, NAME, AND GOOD WILL OF one of the most celebrated and widely-known specialists in the Northwest for sale. An opportunity rarely met with to step into a profitable and well-established office business. For further particulars address D 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE NORTH-west, a man of energy and capacity, to take the agency and canvass for an article that will sell in every family; business strictly legitimate, and will pay from $10 to $20 per day, according to energy. None but first-class men need answer. Address R 60, Tribune office.

WITH OUR MACHINE, $20 PER DAY EASILY made. Capital necessary, $100. A chance not often met with. Call (office, Room 1,) and investigate, 307 West Madison-st., up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN GETTING OUT OF A BLUE ISLAND-AV. car, or in front of, or in the Tribune Building, a leather portemonnaie, containing a sum of money; a rubber band passed lengthwise across this portemonnaie. Among its contents were a silver half dollar of rather recent coinage, and a broken paper of coarse needles. Please communicate with Mrs. D. F. GROVES, 456 West Adams-st., and receive a reward; or with S. J. MEDILL, Esq., city editor of THE TRIBUNE, Room 26.

LOST—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, ON MADISON, between Sangamon and Centre-av., a lady's gold watch, marked "Julia." The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at No. 9 Centre-av.

FOUND—ROBE. CALL ON GEO. H. BARRELL, Clifton House.

FOUND—ON LAKE-AV., DARK BAY MARE, about 8 years, medium size, good flesh, attached to an open buggy. The same can be found at 100 Lake-av.

STRAYED—ONE BAY MARE. A REWARD WILL be paid for same at 160 North Green-st., in rear.

$125 REWARD—STOLEN FROM NO. 15 HONORE-st., dark brown overcoat, with $230 in currency in the inside pocket; also an empty cigar-case. The above reward will be paid for the return of the property to 170 East Monroe-st., and the conviction of the thief.

TO EXCHANGE.

I HAVE DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE IN CITY TO exchange for a stock of groceries on South or West Sides, worth $1,500 to $2,000. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, A good farm of 80 acres, 15 miles from Springfield, Ill., ¼ mile from railroad station; also, a fine farm of 153 acres near Burlington, Iowa; 73 acres in cultivation and 80 acres fine timber. GRAY & RIPLEY, 146 East Madison-st., Room 16.

TO EXCHANGE—80 FEET ON CORNER WEST Lake-st., two blocks west of Western-av., for farm in Illinois, within 100 miles of Chicago, worth about $4,360; about $2,800 incumbrance on lots; the party trading to assume. Apply to M. HALL, 890 Fulton-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, 2 FRUIT farms that will pay one-third their cost this season. Incumbrances assumed. Address Box 18, South Pass, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—A PAYING BUSINESS FOR patent rights. Room 43, Central Union Block. D. STONER, Patent Solicitor and Negotiator.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE in this city, a stock of hats, caps, furs, and furnishing goods. Will pay $1,600 or $2,000 cash. Inquire of B. WRIGHT & CO., 163 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SAFE—NO. 8.; FIRST-CLASS-MAKE; combination lock, nearly new. Apply at 675 West Lake-st. L. GROSS & CO.

FOR SALE—BEST HOCKING VALLEY COAL BY the ton or car-load. $8.50 per ton. J. C. CALDWELL & CO., 163 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—STABLE 50x125 FEET, POSSESSION on or before April 1; ground rent, $41 per month; 30 boarders and work for 25 horses. Address Q 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE GOOD FIRE PROOF safes, cheap, at No. 52 Fifth-av., near Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LUMBER SCHOONER, CAPACITY 150,000 feet, at a bargain. For price and terms apply to HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 32, No. 22 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE, Propeller Hilton," capacity 175 m feet lumber. Address C. H. SHEPPARD, Lansing, Mich.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for cause upon equitable terms. Call or address Room 5, No. 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A SALESMAN ACQUAINTED WITH the stove trade of the North and Northwest; must have references. WM. RESOR & CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING SALESMAN, ACQUAINTED with grocery and fish trade. Address, with city references, A B C, care Carrier No. 2.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, familiar with hardware stock. One who can command some capital. Address HARDWARE, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK, PORTER, BARTENDER, AND two waiters; also, man with $300; safe investment. Apply at 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

Trades.

WANTED—A GORDON PRESS FEEDER. NONE but a strong boy, having experience, need apply. OAKLEY & SON, 177 East Madison-st., Room 12 Wadsworth Building.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON A Butterfield & Woodman wax thread sewing-machine, on harness work. Apply at Government Goods depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

WANTED—TO PRINTERS—A YOUNG MAN OF one or two years' experience, can hear of a permanent situation at a short distance from Chicago by addressing, with references, Lock Box 42, Momence, Ill.

WANTED—BOY TO FEED GORDON PRESS AT HAZLITT & REED'S, 139 and 141 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT JOB PRINTER; A permanent situation to one who suits. 63 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PRESSMAN. BASSETT, BUSH & MITCHELL, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A CAPABLE BOY OR YOUNG MAN TO take care of a family team and to make himself generally useful. References required. Apply at 38 Central Union Block.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS OF either sex, and of good address, to whom large wages are paid, to work in the city in a pleasant business. Apply at 180 Sixteenth-st., corner State, between 8 and 9 o'clock.

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO ARE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, to apply to J. P. SITLER, 9 Peoria-st., for steady employment.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY TO ASSIST THE porter at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Apply at Room 17.

WANTED—50 CHOPPERS FOR INDIANA, MICHIGAN, and Ohio; 100 for Tennessee, at $2.25; 15 Scandinavian farm hands. CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—3 SMART, INDUSTRIOUS BOYS, AT Brush Factory, 49 Congress-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO CHORES ON A FARM, near the city. An industrious working man can find a steady place to winter. Apply at stable, rear of 341 West Washington-st.

WANTED—500 GRADERS, TIE-HEWERS, AND mechanics for the South Pacific; 1 stableman, 1 farm hand, 5 families, 5 teams, 50 choppers for Michigan and Indiana. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND ENERGETIC CANVASSERS for newspaper advertisements. P., M. & S., 136 State-st., near Madison.

WANTED—5 OR 10 MEN WITH $3 TO $8 READY cash, can make $3 to $8 a day sure, with our goods. Apply to-day. Room 8, No. 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—5 GOOD SALESMEN, WITH $10 CAPITAL, to sell an excellent article giving 300 per cent. Call and examine. 133 West Madison-st., Room 2. F. P. BECK.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—8 WIDE AWAKE men; honorable business and large pay. Call on or address BANGS & CO. Exchange Block, Room 55.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE HALF INTEREST in a boarding and lodging-house just opened. Rare chance. 102 West Madison-st.

WANTED—THIS MORNING—A STOUT BOY TO tread a Globe press. Apply to South Side Printing Co., 145 Clark-st., Room 23.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO, 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—A BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS CARVING. Apply to SCHRAM BROS., 208, 210, 212 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO CALL and see inducements offered at 174 West Washington-st. SMITH & WHITHORN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE-BOY; WELL experienced; table, boots, fire, etc. 577 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELLING MAN, having a good grocery trade on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Address D 74, Tribune office, giving name and references. All communications strictly confidential.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, WITH a capital of $3 to $13. Call on A. H. AMSBAUGH, 115 West Randolph-st., Room 2, up stairs.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS FOR ABBOTT'S Life of Napoleon III. New edition, with accounts of the Present War, and the last hours of the Emperor; making an elegant octavo of 700 pages. The times and the theme render it the most popular work of the day. Exclusive territory with no competition. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE 124 SOUTH PARK-AV., OF 11 rooms. Apply at SIMONDS & CO.'S, 128 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, ONE BLOCK from horse-cars, North Side; $18. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, OR FURNITURE FOR sale—House No. 66 Park-av., twelve (12) rooms, with all modern improvements; also, large barn. First-class location for private family or boarding-house. Parties renting. Also, present boarders would board with purchaser or not, as was desirable and satisfactory. Possession given at once. Address or apply to J. A. HALL, 66 Park-av.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, SIX ROOMS, CLOSETS, water, etc., No. 406 West Erie-st., near Ashland-av.; good neighborhood; $25.00. C. W. DEAN, 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—GOOD TENEMENT OF 7 ROOMS WITH basement, one block from Lake-st. cars, $20 per month. Inquire at 13 South Canal-st., H. HUNTINGTON.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN—GAS and fire. Short walk from business. 113 South Peoria.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, OR three furnished rooms, for housekeeping, at No. 624 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, ONE large room, with closet, hot and cold water; and one single room. 374 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite; private family; house has all modern improvements. 825 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR NO. 89 ILLINOIS-ST.—4 rooms. Apply up stairs.

TO RENT—3 LARGE SQUARE ROOMS; ALSO 2 bed rooms in suit or single, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished; would do for light housekeeping. 324 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOORS AND FINISHED rooms in basements, 5 and 6 rooms, etc., at Nos. 15 and 21 South Desplaines-st.; also 2 rooms at southwest corner of West Randolph and South Desplaines-sts., with private entrance in Desplaines-st. Inquire 124 West Randolph-st., Room No. 3.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, SUITE FRONT rooms, with fire, gas, hot, and cold water; also small rooms. 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SMALL ROOM, suitable for one or two persons, in quiet dwelling house, at 514 Wabash-av., near Harmon-court.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—PREMISES CONTAINING 21 ROOMS besides large store, central, and just the place for boarding or hotel. D. E. FISKE, Room 6, Otis Block.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ON THE West Side—about sixty rooms; constantly full of boarders. Furniture for sale, if desired. HAVENS & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—THE OLD REAPER FACTORY ON North Water-st., east of Rush-st. bridge, with powerful steam engine, shafting, etc.; also, foundry cupola, and all arrangements complete to do a foundry business, together with 470 feet of dock front on the river. Possession given at once. Apply on premises, or at 62 North Sheldon-st. C. H. McCORMICK.

TO RENT—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF the fine marble front building corner Halsted and Tyler-sts. There are 14 large rooms, besides closets, bath-room, water closet, pantries, &c; also, arranged for hot and cold water, gas, &c., &c. Inquire at the office of the Davis Sewing Machine Co., 235 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT LOFTS OF BUILDING No. 352 and 354 State-st., corner of Harrison. Liberal rent to a responsible party. Inquire of owner on premises.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HALL FOR use on Sundays for religious worship. Must not be too far from the ground, and rent reasonable. Address PEIRCE & CO., 104½ Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE ON NORTH, South, or West Side, within two miles of City Hall. Address T 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM IN PRIVATE family, South Side, adjacent to bath-room, with fire, for two gentlemen. References exchanged. Address, for three days, M 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, OR COTTAGE, furnished complete for housekeeping, east of Union Park and north of Twelfth-st. Address K 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE on West Side, by a gentleman and wife, rent not to exceed $40. Address M 24, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST AND MOST LIBERAL TERMS EVER OFFERED to parties wishing to go to Colorado, is offered by the Southwestern Colony of Colorado. Free homesteads can be taken in vicinity. Its location is in the best part of the Territory, and is only 22 miles from Denver. Call on or address GILL & HAWKES, 171 East Madison-st., Room 1.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 554 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, MAGAZINES, law, medical, and private libraries. CHAPIN BROS., 30 East Harrison-st., 214 East Madison-st.

THE MATRIMONIAL NEWS NO. 3 IS OUT, ENLARGED. Ask your newsdealer for it. MATRIMONIAL NEWS COMPANY, Box 507, Chicago.

WANTED—BY A MAN FAMILIAR WITH THE business, to buy the whole or part of a live, paying newspaper; between Chicago and the Pacific Coast preferred. Address "G. T.," Post-Office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at PORTER'S National Telegraph College, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 79.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE—MATTRESSES, BEDDING, CHAMBER-sets, parlor suites, tables, lounges, etc., on instalments to prompt paying parties. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 263 West Madison-st. N. B. Everybody invited to examine the Empire Parlor Bedstead; it surpasses all.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE and household goods of any kind, please address J. H. FIKE & CO., 751 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER; also a second girl that will take care of children. 936 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GOOD PRUDENT GIRL IN A PRIVATE family; a good cook and laundress, who can come well recommended; wages, $3.50 to $3 to the right person. No. 365 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD GIRL TO do general housework, at 100 South Wood-st.; good wages; answer for three days.

WANTED—A GIRL (GERMAN) TO DO GENERAL housework. 916 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of five. Apply at No. 41 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL FOR general housework, only three in family; wages good. No. 166 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 1076 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—NORWEGIAN OR SWEDISH GIRL to cook, wash, and iron. Call at 471 Fulton-st., corner Union Park-place.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSEMAID, WHO UNDERSTANDS waiting at meals and housework, at 880 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 76 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., A SMART, tidy girl, one who understands all kinds of housework and sewing; three in family.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL work; family consists of husband, wife, two children; bring references. Apply at 912 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and do basement work at 108 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL, 12 OR 14 years old, for a nurse. Apply at 694 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED GIRLS, ONE to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do second work; German, Swedish, or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 916 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AN ELDERLY WOMAN TO SEW AND assist in the care of children; also, a woman to do plain washing and ironing. Apply, with references, for two days, at 107 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. 169 Park-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WHITE WOMAN cook in a restaurant at 374 South State-st.

WANTED—SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL FOR general housework; good cook, washer, and ironer; wages $3.00. Apply, with references, at 22 Centre-av., in rear.

WANTED—A GIRL, AT 28 BISHOP-COURT, FOR general housework in a private family.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AT MRS. C. A. GELINEAU, 517 Wabash-av. None but those used to first-class work need apply.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND THE show room of a Photograph Gallery. 137 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A LADY COMPOSITOR, TO WORK on a religious paper. An experienced hand desired. Apply at Room 6, southwest corner Clark and Monroe.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WRITING a good hand, accustomed to drawing and copying legal and other documents, will be glad of employment. Address K 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, single man, with good city references; will work until the 1st of May for ordinary expenses. Address Box 644, Ottawa, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER OF considerable experience, thouroughly posted, and an accomplished accountant, will be open for an engagement about the 1st of March. Address for 3 days, F 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF EDUCATION and ability, desires a situation in some wholesale house. Has had eight years' experience in the wholesale drug business in New York. Address G 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper who has thorough recommendations. Address P. O. Box 125.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN heavy hardware, iron, steel, and wood-work. Three years' experience. References A1. Address H 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN as foreign correspondent and book-keeper. Writes a good hand, speaks English, and is accurate at figures. First-class city references. Address M 46, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER—BY A THOROUGHLY competent man of steady habits, to run a stationary engine in the city or country. Best of testimonials and references. Apply, with permission, to R. C. GIVINS, Attorney at Law, 122 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 BUTCHERS FROM England, in town or country. Address 370 West Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS TIN and sheet-iron worker. Address JOHN SEWALD, 611 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAKER, BY a young man; 9 years' experience in the business. Address Y 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN AS a waiter. Good recommendations. 781 State-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDINAVIAN with the best of references, either as coachman, in a store, or porter. Willing to make himself useful. Address D 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A Scandinavian with the best city reference. Please call or address CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MESSENGER OR watchman in a bank or any business place, where a reliable man is wanted; references first-class. Address or call 1000 West Madison-st. J. DU WEISS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A small private family. Apply to M. C., 161 Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. None but those that want first-class need apply. Inquire of present employers, 968 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework, without washing, or the work of a small family. Please call at 993 Indiana-av., side door.

SITUATION WANTED AT THE SCANDINAVIAN Employment Office, 160 Larrabee-st. A number of first-class girls are waiting for situations.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general house or kitchen work in a small private family. Call or address 336 Butterfield near Twenty-fifth-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR cook in a hotel or private boarding-house; good references given. Address X Y Z, Joliet, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE BY A young lady, thoroughly competent to fill a good position. Best of references. Address Q 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LADY as nurse to gentleman or lady invalid. Apply after 9 o'clock a. m. at 33 Newberry-av., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WET NURSE IN A family. She is young and healthy; for reference and residence, apply at No. 70 Illinois-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY. Applications taken for all sums from $1,000 to $50,000. W. R. FURNESS, 158 Monroe-st.

LOANS NEGOTIATED (MONEY ON HAND) IN sums of 5 to $100,000 for 5 years, interest 9 per cent, on improved city property. WM. H. CLARKE, 42 Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN LARGE OR SMALL amounts. Bring on your abstracts, quick work. 171 East Madison-st., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON APPROVED SECURITIES, and city or suburban purchase money mortgages bought. D. E. FISKE, Room 6, Otis Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 OR $6,000, on Chicago real estate. AYRES & HOFF, 11 Methodist Church Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY for a term of years. J. & E. M. WHITE, Room 4, Central Union Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOUSES, fine watches, and all good collaterals, on accommodating terms. O. G. BRYANT, 42 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS COLLATERALS; short date secured paper purchased. Room 8, 138 East Madison-st. DERRICK & HULBURD.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, horses, pianos, and other chattel security. C. W. PERKINS, 127 West Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS OF $2,000 TO $4,000, on city property. O. A. SMITH & CO., 188 East Madison, Room 3 and 4.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR 90 DAYS, FOR A CUSTOMER; he will pay 2 per cent per month, and give abundant security on acre property in Cook County, which is clear. A. G. STOREY & SON, Room 8, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—FOR FROM 1 TO 3 YEARS, ABOUT $1,200 on A 1 security. Address C 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,000 for 3 OR 5 YEARS; WILL GIVE first-class security and pay good interest. Room 7, 87 Clark-st.

WANTED—$100,000 OF COOK COUNTY BONDS. UNION TRUST CO., northeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

WANTED—WE PAY CASH FOR ADJUSTED claims in all bankrupt insurance companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD & CO., 31 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

$1,500 TO LOAN FOR ONE YEAR. WM. GARNETT & CO., 25 Otis Block.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GOOD BIG WORK HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP if called for to-day. To be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

CLIP HIM. CLIP HIM.

To clip your horse is to preserve his condition, and add to his comfort. You can have it done in your own barn in three hours, by sending for JOSEPH SHEARS, Harrison House, Harrison-st.

EVANS & HAMMOND, FINE LIVERY, NOS. 84 AND 86 Sherman-st., are prepared to furnish the public with four-horse sleighs down to single sleighs, at reasonable prices. We have also on hand a number of heavy and light horses, for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—A FAST-PACING SORREL PONY; has done better than 3:05; will give a fair trial. Apply at 561 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—DELIVERY WAGONS, OPEN SQUARE box business; also, two second-hand buggies, cheap, at 209 South Canal-st.

GROCERY WAGON AND DOUBLE HARNESS for sale. Will take part pay in groceries. Apply at 169 Fourth-av. or 621 State-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SEASON, A CUTTER, or will buy one at a low figure. Address with particulars M 44, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS TO RENT, OR FOR SALE ON MONTHLY payments. Lowest prices in the city. N. GOOLD & SON, 12 Cottage Grove-av.

FOREIGN.

The Anglo-Russian Complications Becoming More Serious.

What the Russian Press Says on the Invasion of Asia.

The Slavery Question Discussed Publicly in Havana.

The New King of the Sandwich Islands.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—It is rumored this morning that the differences between Great Britain and Russia on the Khivan question are increasing, and that the Governments of France, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Denmark, and Sweden have determined to support the British Government in its position.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The Russian newspapers whose utterances are considered official deny that the Czar has designs on Constantinople, but do not dispute that he seeks an eventual southern commercial outlet in Asia. The Moscow *News* says: "For the Czar to possess Constantinople without the countries which surround it would be impossible, and the possession of these would raise such difficulties that a power even much stronger than Russia would have the greatest trouble in the world to surround them." The article concludes by stating that, though Russia has no desire for Constantinople, she has other desires in the east of Europe of which England may not cordially approve.

HAWAII.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Prince Lunailo was elected King of Hawaii by a popular vote, which was unanimous, at the election held on New Years' Day, after the endorsement of the Prince by a majority of the Legislative Assembly, composed chiefly of natives of the islands. The burial of the late King was to take place on the night of Jan. 6. The new King is 38 years old.

LATER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The Hawaiian Ministry, not the Legislative Assembly, endorsed Prince Lunailo. The Ministry, in a card calling the Assembly, deprecated any official interference with the choice of the people. The Legislature will undoubtedly ratify the election. Prominent American residents favored his election, and took part in a mass meeting called in his interest, at Honolulu.

The legitimacy of Prince Lunailo's election by popular vote, rests finally on his official election by the Legislative Assembly to have been made Jan. 8, and his taking the prescribed oath of office. There is no doubt the Assembly will accede to the popular decision.

An American Shipmasters' meeting accepted the result of the election and visited the Prince in a body, when an exchange of congratulations was followed by an address from the Prince. He said his policy would be to discriminate fairly between natives and foreigners. The Prince's claims were first indorsed by a mass meetings at Honolulu, held Dec. 26. He has received no formal indorsement from the Legislative Assembly yet. From all the Islands heard from only one vote was cast against the Prince.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Prince of Wales, who is President of the British Commission, will probably assist at the opening of the Vienna Exhibition.

The Shah of Persia will also be present, as his visit to Europe is now placed beyond a doubt.

The Emperor William will visit St. Petersburg in the end of May, and will proceed thence to Vienna, accompanied by the Czar.

Prince Nicholas, the Hospodar of Moldavia, is preparing to attend the Exhibition.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—*Le Soir* says that Thiers will visit the Vienna Exhibition, after the payment of the fourth milliard of the French war indemnity in May, and meet Bismarck there.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GLASGOW, Jan. 29.—The steamship Britannia is ashore on the Island of Arran, in the Firth of Clyde, and will probably become a total wreck. The Britannia sailed from here on the 27th of November, for the Mediterranean, whence she would return to Glasgow. She would probably have no passengers.

A tug has been sent to the assistance of the steamship Britannia, ashore on Arran Island. Later reports from the Britannia say it is believed that she can be got off if the weather is good.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Tichborne claimant entered into recognizance in £2,000 to answer to the Court of Queen's Bench on a charge of contempt, for his speech at Brighton.

PERU.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The steamer Montana, to arrive on Thursday, will bring an Embassy from the Republic of Peru, *en route* for China and Japan, sent out to conclude treaties of amity, commerce, and navigation with those powers, with special reference to the matter of regulating the emigration of Asiatics to Peru. The Legation will aim to facilitate the introduction of the Chinese. Over 13,000 emigrated to Peru last year. The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary is Captain de Nairo Don Aurelio Garcia-y-Garcia, one of the most distinguished officers of the Peruvian navy, and brother of the former Minister of Peru at Washington. The Embassy will start from this city by the first steamer for China and Japan, on Saturday, Feb. 1.

CANADA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 29.—The *Mail*, official organ of the Dominion Government, announces this morning that the opening of Parliament will take place on the 5th of March.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—Mr. Cline, Commissioner representing England's interest in the claims investigation at Washington, has returned home with the depositions of Scheller, Clerk of the Crown; Carter, the Queen's Counsel, and McLaughlin, Chief of the Water Police, upon matters connected with the St. Albans raid. The testimony is completely at variance with the report that the scheme was concocted in Canada, and establishes the entire ignorance of the authorities respecting the designs of the raiders.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 29.—J. C. Chapais, Receiver General of the Dominion Government, has resigned.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—The report of the Committee on the Abolition of Slavery in Porto Rico was presented to the lower house of the Cortes yesterday. The Government will allow a full discussion of the subject.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—Disturbances among the artillerymen at Tarragone have been renewed. The Government threatens to treat these malcontents with rigor. Petitions to Congress for the abolition of slavery continue to come in from all parts of the kingdom.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—A large force of police last night proceeded in detachments to Montmartre, and quietly surrounded certain suspected quarters, and arrested forty-two persons alleged to be members of the International Society. During the operations, all persons passing to and fro on the streets occupied by the police were stopped.

The final protocol of the Treaty of Commerce between France and Great Britain was signed this afternoon.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—Official Spanish telegrams have been received, which state that the Spanish guerillas had two encounters with Ygnacio Agramonte. The Spanish loss was two officers and eight men killed, and thirty-seven wounded. The Cuban loss was thirty-seven killed; the number wounded is unknown. Jose Moreira Agramonte, Chief of Cavalry, was killed.

A numerously attended meeting of slave owners and others was held this evening. Several speeches were made, in which many different views of the slavery question were taken, and propositions in favor of its abolition were advocated. The general idea, however, was to give the slaves their liberty, providing they will make contracts for a term of years, ranging from eight to 12, at from one to five dollars a month, with conditions similar to those the Chinese assent to. The meeting adjourned without definite action. One speaker advocated the making of the contract before British, American, or German Consul. Others, and they were planters, demanded an indemnity of $500 for each slave liberated, the sum to be made payable out of the Treasury of the Island, while others again fixed the indemnity at $1,000 for each slave. A speaker objected to the indemnity altogether, because he considered it unjust to tax the poorer classes to indemnify the wealthy slave-owners.

Several planters, hitherto considered uncompromising pro-slavery men, gave expression to very liberal views, to the great astonishment of the audience.

Captain General Ceballos is in favor of any policy which may be considered the most beneficial to the country. He is acting in an impartial manner, waiting for the slave-owners to take the initiative. His course is warmly applauded by the people. Slavery and financial questions are now prominently before the public, and their solution at an early day is inevitable.

ITALY.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—A special telegram from Rome to the *Liberte* newspaper says the Pope told M. Corcelles, present Representative of France at the Vatican, that he would leave Rome, if the establishments of the heads of the religious orders were suppressed by the Italian Government.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TAX COLLECTION BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—It has been discovered that the bill extending the time for the collection of taxes applies only to counties under township organization. This excludes over 30 counties, if the bill is not unconstitutional and void on the ground of being special legislation. It was rushed through without deliberation, and was passed without being engrossed. It received the Executive signature with the same careless haste. Such is the effect of lightning legislation, and of ignoring the Constitution. Armstrong, of Grundy, was the only Representative who voted against the bill, and it seems his head was level.

WANT OFFICE.

Clark Geib arrived from Chicago, to-night, with a carpet-bag full of recommendations. He is after the Grain Inspectorship. General Mann will be here to-morrow to engineer his case.

THE FARMERS' CLUB

met to-night and decided that two agriculturists should be appointed on the Railroad and Warehouse Board. A Committee was appointed to inform the Governor of their wishes. The chances are that he will not comply.

NO QUORUM.

The Senate met and immediately adjourned until to-morrow, when they will go through the same form. The House had eighty-three members when the roll was called, seven more than a quorum, but too few to do business with effect. If the constituents of the absentees would hold mass meetings and adopt resolutions to tar and feather them if they did not clear out and earn their $5, it might have a healthy effect of keeping a quorum here, and of facilitating the despatch of public business.

OFFICE-HUNTERS.

The candidates for Railroad Commissioner have returned in full force to play their last cards. Stillwell, Morgan, Selby, Brierly, Buell, Van Dorsten, McCrea, Richards, Flagg, Guinness, and Linegar have not given up the fight, and will remain in the field until the result is known. Judge Parks, of Aurora, has filed his papers, and in spite of the statement at the Senatorial caucus that he was not a candidate for office, is present to submit to the will of the Governor, if the Governor should take a notion to appoint him. He is a convert from the Democratic party, and made innumerable speeches during the campaign. His friends claim that he should be rewarded; that he should get something that will make him stick to the party and induce others like him to ally their fortunes with it, that they too may get office. He has been out of office for many years, and is famishing for official pap. A clever speaker, a fair lawyer, and semi-occasionally an ardent temperance man and a brand-new Republican, his appointment would give infinite satisfaction to himself, if to nobody else. The Governor, for a temperance man, is very tight, and allows no hint of his intentions to leak out. He looks as wise as an owl, says nothing, and is as reticent as General Grant.

DISTRICT COURTS.

The members from the south are desirous to have District Courts created to supersede the County Courts. The amount of business in that section for each county and the compensation of the Judges are so small, that it is impossible to get a good lawyer to preside on the county bench, and consequently the people are at the mercy of farmers or other unprofessional Judges, who know no more of law than a horse of the Darwinian theory. By grouping two or three counties and paying fair salaries the evil may be cured.

PUBLIC LIBRARY DIRECTORS.

Mr. Rountree has proposed a bill increasing the number of Directors of Public Libraries from nine to fifteen. His object is to give a larger and fuller representation of the different interests that comprise the population of Chicago.

FATHER AND SON.

Governor Beveridge notified the House that he had assumed the "duties, powers, and emoluments" of his office, and had appointed Philo J. Beveridge (his son) Private Secretary.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONUNDRUMS.

Mr. Early having been sworn in as Lieutenant Governor, the following points are raised: Is he any longer a Senator; is there a vacancy in his District; has he the right to vote as President of the Senate; is there a vacancy in the Presidency of the Senate; having been elected to the Senate for only two years, can he continue to be Lieutenant Governor for four years; can he be President of the Senate and Lieutenant Governor at the same time, and so on, and if so, why?

Mr. Peltzer introduced a bill providing for compulsory education.

Leave of absence was granted to several members, including Mr. Bushnell, on account of sickness.

CONGRESSIONAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. Wicker presented a series of whereases to the effect that increased circulation was necessary for the business of the West, and instructing Senators and Congressmen to vote against resumption of specie payments, and in favor of an issue of $100,000,000 in legal tender notes or National Bank paper. The idea was referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking. The same gentleman presented a series of resolutions approving that part of the President's message recommending the improvement of Western canals and rivers, and it was consigned to the Committee on Federal Relations. Mr. Alexander, of Crawford, desired the Judiciary Committee to inquire into and report upon the advisability of abolishing the grand jury in all cases.

THE CHAMPION FARMER.

The farmers have found a champion in the person of Mr. Ferrier, from the City of Chicago. He offered a resolution reciting and indorsing the action of the Farmers' Convention at Bloomington, in passing a resolution demanding a "full report" of the proceedings of the Legislature. Mr. Ferrier the great farmer from Cook County uses the genuine farmers as a lever to impose upon the people the cost of a verbatim report of members' speeches. The farmers will be elated with the wisdom of Mr. Ferrier "in full," since he has been seized with an agricultural turn of mind, what printing establishment has got hold of him remains to be seen. The Committee on Contingent Expenes was put in charge of the matter.

STATIONERY STEAL.

Mr. Washburne, of Cook, did a more sensible thing when he moved to rescind the resolution giving stationery to committees. Mr. Wicker with impetuous zeal moved to lay it on the table and it was laid by a vote of 58 to 26.

DODGING TAXES.

Mr. Hopkins, of Cook, will introduce a resolution demanding inquiry into the property of the New Jerusalem Church near Douglas Place in Chicago. He understands that the property is held by Mr. Scammon, and that under the pretext of church property, nearly two blocks in the vicinity of the Church escapes taxation.

The police troubles in Chicago have been discussed all day by the Cook County members, who seem to agree that the Board had better be wiped out immediately. There is a diversity of opinion as to what should take its place, many being inimical to what they denominate "one man power,"—giving absolute control to a Superintendent. Something will be done.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The new heating apparatus in the Senate Chamber won't be in running order this week, and there won't be any Senate. The House has been furnished with some new chairs—of a swivel character—for the comfort of members, and feather beds are talked of.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 29.—Another proposition for the disposal of the land grant was presented to-day, the superiority of which, its friends claim, is such that there is no question it should be adopted. It proposes to confer the St. Croix and Superior land grant on the North Wisconsin Railroad Company, on condition that within three years it completes the building of a railroad from the point on Lake St. Croix fixed in the grant, and from River Falls *via* Hudson, to Superior, and from a point heretofore fixed by the State on this line to Bayfield, the lands to be subject to taxation as soon as conveyed; the Company to give to the State 5 per cent of its gross earnings, and all the surplus avails of the land grant beyond what is requisite for building the road, ample security to be given for fulfilling all these conditions. Both papers here commit themselves to this plan.

More petitions for the repeal of the law exempting property from taxation were presented; also a remonstrance against taxing charitable and religious institutions.

Senate bills were introduced for the better protection of the travelling public by making landlords responsible for baggage checked by them; to oblige the West Wisconsin Railway to relay their track from Tomah to Warren's Mills; to amend the Assessment law so as to provide that all property owned or interested in by parties shall be listed by them; relating to foreclosure of mortgages; to appropriate $26,000 for the Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh, for securing a supply of water, ice house, sidewalks, bedding, instruments, and implements for the Superintendent.

The bill making an appropriation of $45,735 for the State Prison drew out quite a lively discussion, in which a disposition was shown to examine into the workings of the institution, and how it is that it always falls $40,000 or $50,000 a year short of being self-supporting. Finally, by a vote of 18 to 13, further consideration of the bill was postponed till Feb. 7.

The bill to make the Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General a State Board of Equalization, was discussed somewhat, and made a special order for Wednesday next.

ASSEMBLY.

The resolution looking to a co-operation of States interested in making the Erie Canal free, was concurred in.

An Assembly resolution was offered referring to the Select Committee, composed of members of districts along the line of the land grant road from Portage to Lake Superior, the question whether any further legislation was necessary to secure the building of the land grant road from Portage to Stevens' Point.

To the resolution offered yesterday, instructing the Committee on Education to consider the propriety of passing a law requiring each child to attend school a certain length of time in each year, a substitute was offered, directing inquiry on the subject by the State Superintendent, and both referred to the Committee on Education.

The resolution that for the balance of the session the Legislature shall hold a session each Saturday, and adjourn from Saturday forenoon to Monday evening at 8 o'clock, was tabled after a protracted debate.

The resolution that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be authorized to take testimony in regard to the contested seat from the Fourth Ward of Milwaukee in addition to that presented by contestants, was adopted under the previous question by a vote of 57 to 27.

Resolutions were also adopted instructing the Committee on State Affairs to inquire as to the propriety of bringing water from the lake by steam or otherwise for the use of the State Capitol, and requesting the Secretary of State to transmit to the Assembly the recent report of the Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company.

Bills were introduced: Giving authority to cities to punish children for truancy and absenteeism from school; to allow cemeteries within village limits in certain cases; requiring the West Wisconsin Railroad Company to re-lay and operate its road from Tomah to Warren's Mills; to prevent the use of imperfect copies of papers in legal actions; providing that actions of Supervisors in regard to laying out or altering roads shall be final only till a new Board is elected and qualified; to provide for a division of towns having in them villages of one thousand inhabitants on petition of a majority of the inhabitants of half the territory of the town; to appropriate $1,000 each to the Milwaukee Home for the Friendless, Orphans' Association, Seamen's Friend Society, Milwaukee Hospital, Amelianus Orphan Asylum, St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, St. Rose's Orphan Asylum, and St. Mary's Hospital; to consolidate and amend the Registry law, among other things requiring all voters to be registered before the day of election; to appropriate $65.50 to E. Hurlbut for expenses in 1870 to the Prison Reform Congress; to repeal chapter 68, general laws of 1872, authorizing depositions in certain cases.

The Senate bill, appropriating $64,000 to the Industrial School for boys, was concurred in.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—A bill was introduced to prohibit executive officers or officers of trust, or municipal officers, from making use of free railroad passes, under penalty of forfeiture of office, and disqualification for one year.

A bill was introduced to provide for the establishment of a State printing office, with provisions to procure material and supplies for its management.

The House amendments to the Senate bill to authorize and regulate the incorporation of banks of discount and deposit, were concurred in.

A bill was submitted regulating the compensation of County Clerks and Sheriffs. All fees shall remain as at present. Of fees collected, the officer shall be allowed to retain $3,000, and the excess shall be disposed of as follows: He may, of the fourth thousand, retain 90 per cent, of the fifth, 80 per cent, of the sixth 70 per cent, of the seventh, 60 per cent, of the eighth, 50 per cent, of the ninth 40 per cent, of the tenth, or of any sum in excess of the latter amount, 30 per cent. If this gross amount of fees in any one year is less than $3,000, the officers may retain from the fees accruing in excess of that amount in succeeding years, sufficient to make up an average of $3,000 for each year of his term of office. The excess above the amount allowed to the officers, shall be paid into the Treasury of the county.

The special order, being the bill to fix the salaries of Judges, was taken up, when, on motion, the whole matter was laid upon the table.

HOUSE.

The Senate joint resolution, authorizing the late State Printer to complete certain work upon which he is now engaged, passed unanimously.

The Senate bill, to privide for the enlargement of the State House grounds, was read second time.

A joint resolution was adopted requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best endeavors to secure the passage of a law so regulating commerce between the States as that Railroad Companies will be compelled to equalize the charges for transportation, on a part of their lines, as shall only be a fair proportion to that charged over the whole line—Ayes, 57; nays, 12.

The bill to amend the common school act, so as to provide for the appointment of County School Superintendents by the County Commissioners at the June session, in 1874, and triennially thereafter; such Superintendants to have the general management of the schools, in their respective counties, and fixing the compensation when actually employed at $5 a day, the Commissioners to limit the number of days of each year to be employed, provided such number shall be not less than $150, and prescribing in detail the duties of said officers, was taken up, discussed, and laid over until to-morrow.

The amendment to the school law providing that the Trustees of civil townships shall levy a tax not exceeding 25 cents on the $100, and 25 cents poll tax, or an amount sufficient with the fund received from the General School Fund to keep schools open six months in a year, was passed. The effect of this amendment is to prohibit the private distribution of the school fund as now, thus allowing each county to retain its proportionate share of that fund.

IOWA.

SENATE.

DESMOINES, Jan. 29.—In the Senate to-day the House amendments to the resolution relative to the printing of the testimony taken before the Investigating Committee was concurred in.

Reports were made by several committees.

House file No. 9, of corporations was then taken up. The Committee reported in favor of striking out the section added by the House to Chapter 1 of Corporations for Pecuniary Profit, declaring all corporations hereafter organized subject to the control of the General Assembly, and that their articles of association, rules, and regulations, can be altered, abridged, or set aside by the same authority. After a discussion of some length the Senate refused to strike out the section—yeas, 14; nays, 23.

A few other amendments were made of no special importance, and the bill passed—yeas, 28; nays, 8.

Senate bill, Title 14, of Trade and Commerce, was considered, with the House amendments to the same, and the amendments were concurred in.

House bill, adding an additional chapter to Title 4, relating to township, town, and city organizations, was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

Senate bill, Title 16, of the estates of decedents, was taken up as reported from the Committee. Section 6, Chapter 1, was amended so as to direct the Circuit Court to transfer cases to the District Court, should the Judge of the former be a party or nearer relative to parties than the fourth degree.

Section 6, Chapter 3, of Settlement of Estates, was amended so that when the Court divide the property it shall not take into consideration any property consumed by the widow or children after the death of the husband, and prior to the allowance.

An amendment proposed, making the widow's one-third liable for one-third of the debts against the estate, was lost.

Pending consideration of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House this morning went into Committee of the Whole on Title 19, relating to proceedings to reverse, vacate, or modify judgments in Courts in which they are rendered. A new section was added to Chapter 2, providing that all notices of appeal from the District and Circuit Courts must be served at least thirty days, and the cause filed and docketed fifteen days before the next term of the Supreme Court, or the same shall not be tried at that term. A few other amendments were made and the bill was afterwards passed.

Title 21, relating to Justices of the Peace, and their Courts, Section 1, was so amended that the jurisdiction of Justices shall not extend beyond their counties in suits for the recovery of money, except in written contracts stipulating for payment in a particular place.

Section 42, that in trials before Justices the party demanding jury trial shall in all cases previously present the fees to the jurors, if so demanded.

A new section was added providing that when the office of Justice becomes vacant by death or removal, the docket and papers shall be placed in the hands of the County Auditor to be delivered to his successor when elected and qualified, when further consideration was postponed.

The House this afternoon was in Committee of the Whole on Title 23 on Compensation of offices. The salary of the Adjutant General was reduced to $1,000 per annum; Circuit and District Judges' salary fixed at $2,200 per annum; pay of members of Boards of Supervisors reduced to $1.50 per day when engaged in Committee work, and five cents per mile mileage, and the maximum number of days for which they shall receive pay at thirty-five, when the population exceeds 10,000 and less than 30,000. The pay of County Supervisors was reduced to three dollars per day.

Pending consideration adjourned.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 29.—In the House, this morning, Title 19 of the code, relative to the proceedings to reverse, vacate, or modify judgments in the courts in which rendered, and Title 21, relative to Justices' Courts, were passed.

In the Rankin investigation this morning Mr. Roberts, Mr. Rankin's partner, was examined, who testified that Rankin bought Elliot's interest in the business, paying cash $2,500, and that Roberts paid the same money to Mr. Elliot, and that Elliot said he recognized the money as he counted it. The inference is that Mr. Elliot, as State Auditor, had just before counted the money in his settlement with Rankin as State Treasurer. He also testified that Rankin put into the business $30,309.41; whereas, he was to only put in $15,000. Rankin paid the $2,500 to Roberts in the State Treasurer's office and took the money from the State safe. Rankin made Roberts agree not to tell Elliot that Rankin was buying Elliot's interest in the factory. He also testified that there had been no loss in the furniture business.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 29.—In the House, this morning, the bill authorizing County Commissioners to provide an office for Prosecuting Attorneys was indefinitely postponed. In the Senate the Senate bill to incorporate savings societies, repealing previous acts and enacting a general law on the subject, was passed.

In the House this afternoon the House bill to increase the salaries of Supreme Judges to $3,600, which failed yesterday, was reconsidered and passed.

Bills were introduced to amend the Slander and Libel law so as to provide that when a charge of a specific act is the ground of action, all acts and circumstances of a similar nature may be alleged and proved by defendant in mitigation to reduce the amount of damages.

A resolution was offered favoring the recognition of belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents. The resolution was laid on the table, to print.

In the Senate, the following bill was passed: House bill to authorize the consolidation of joint stock fire insurance companies.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Jan. 29.—The Legislative party visited the Insane Asylum at 10 o'clock this morning. The Senate Committee, consisting of Senators Nesmith, Sutton, and Butterfield, and Dr. Borine, Chairman, and Messrs. Cook and Sanderson, members of the House Committee on Asylum, arrived here yesterday. Dr. Vandeuzen, Superintendent of the Asylum, showed the party through the wards of the convalescent male and female patients, chapel, dispensary, kitchen, laundry, conservatory, and the unfinished new building. The visitors were extremely pleased at the order, neatness, and system of the whole institution. There was a consultation between the Committees and the Superintendent, and the former will report in favor of liberal appropriations, and will doubtless appropriate funds for a library, the Asylum having none of any consequence. The Committee is convinced that an additional asylum must be erected elsewhere in the State.

The Legislative party left at 2:30 o'clock, and will reach Ann Arbor about 7, where they will be received and entertained this evening.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 29.—A bill passed the House to-day legalizing all the acts done under certain chapters of the so-called "Digest of 1868."

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Appropriate resolutions were passed in the Assembly to-day, on the death of William H. Seward.

The Senate to-day adopted a resolution continuing last years' tolls on the canals for the present year.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—In the House of Representatives, to-day, a bill to prohibit the sale of malt liquors, was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 145 to 72. It doubtless will become a law.

NEW YORK.

The Atlantic Mail—The Surveyor of the Port—Serious Charge Against Sheriff Brennan—Boss Tweed on Credit Mobilier—George Francis Train—Diseased Mutton—Obscene Publications—Erie Dividends—Probable Murder—Phelps, Dodge & Co. Withdraw Their Compromise.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A good deal of chagrin is felt over the fact that the Atlantic Mail Steamship line has succumbed to the dry-rot, which is destroying the American marine. The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company was organized in 1864, with a capital of $400,000, and purchased the Vanderbilt line of steamships running from New York to Aspinwall. The Company subsequently sold this route to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and bought out the Havana line. A change in the shape of the surface condensers, iron steamships in which the screw supplanted the side wheel, and other improvements, were introduced. Ships that burned but fifteen tons of coal where the old ones burned thirty killed the line. Like the side-wheel vessels belonging to the Pacific Mail Company, they are worth only what they will bring when they are broken up. The Company owes two months' pay to two hundred seamen. What its property will bring under the hammer will probably not liquidate more than two-thirds of its debts, amounting to $400,000.

President Grant's nomination of Mr. Benedict, as Surveyor of this port, is received with great satisfaction, it being in accordance with genuine Civil Service Reform. The case is even more striking than the promotion of the Deputy Postmaster in Philadelphia, for the Surveyorship is a lucrative and much-coveted office, and more than one of the local politicians of influence would have been glad to get it. In strict accordance with Civil Service rules, however, Mr. Benedict is entitled to the office, as next in rank, and as thoroughly competent to discharge its duties.

An evening paper charges Sheriff Brennan with corruptly selling for a nominal sum the best contents of Helmbold's splendid drug store on Broadway to private parties before the advertised day of sale.

It is reported that Lucca's petition to the Emperor of Germany for a remittal of the fine of $6,000 against her for breaking her contract with the Berlin Opera House has been rejected.

The remains of Hattie Adams, who was drowned in a runaway coach, in the East River, have been removed by her parents from Greenwood to Cleveland, where they live. It is said they refused to receive any of her property, but they have taken possession of all her clothing, and will sell all her other chattels at auction next Friday, for their own benefit.

Congressman R. B. Roosevelt has put his nomination for West Point up for competition among 1,500 scholars in the two public grammar schools in his district in this city.

Boss Tweed, while reading the evidence of Oakes Ames, said: "Thank God I am not a Congressman. As bad as they say I am, they have never accused me of selling my vote as a Senator."

George Francis Train has caught fever and ague in the "Tombs," but he persists in living on prison fare and repelling all offers of bail. He says he will not quit prison until the merits of his cause release him.

The Gilbert Elevated Railway Company contracted to-day with the New York & Boston Iron Company to build five miles of road, at $1,000,000 per mile, the work to be begun within ten days. The first section will be on the west side of the city, extending south from Central Park.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—It is again asserted that diseased sheep continue to arrive here from the West, and form a large portion of the mutton retailed in this market. The disease is said to arise from over-feeding, which creates unnatural heat in the system, and that it is very contagious. A morning paper, a reporter of which visited several of the slaughter-houses on the subject, says that it is generally admitted that sheep are constantly arriving from the West having the skin disease; also that droves of ewes constantly come from Chicago heavy with lamb, and whose carcasses are wholly unfit for eating.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions presented several important indictments yesterday, among which was one against a prominent publisher of illustrated papers, charged with issuing obscene publications.

William P. Shearman, the new Treasurer of the Erie Railroad, stated, yesterday, that there will probably be a dividend upon the preferred stock of the road declared in a few days. The new $10,000,000 loan has been successfully negotiated in London.

It is stated that Commodore Vanderbilt has decided not to build an underground railroad.

A seaman of the steamship Algeria, at Jersey City, was found at the bottom of a hatchway last night, with his skull broken. He is supposed to have been murdered, as he was quarreling during the day with another seaman.

In the Tweed case, this morning, the defence announced that they would call no more witnesses. Counsel for the defence then asked the exclusion from the record of all secondary evidence admitted on the trial, which was refused. Mr. Fullerton then proceeded with his argument for the defence, which he concluded in the afternoon, when Peckham began summing up for the people.

An investigation into the conduct of the officers of the Bremen ship Argonaut, which left Bremen on the 8th of November last, is being held at Castle Garden. The affidavits of thirteen passengers allege that the Captain was, most of the time, under the influence of liquor; that he insulted the passengers, and compelled them to work, and that there was no physician aboard. The food is said to have been insufficient, improperly cooked, and impregnated with salt water, and an aged passenger is said to have died of neglect. Mrs. Tubolskiel alleges that her husband was compelled to work at the pumps; that while so doing he was washed overboard and drowned, and that the officers of the vessel made no effort save him.

James L. Benedict, Deputy Surveyor, has been appointed Surveyor of this port.

Only $208,900 bonds were offered to the Government to-day. The Assistant Treasurer bought $169,350, at from 113.70 to 113.74.

A monument has just been placed in Greenwood Cemetery to the memory of the gifted Cary sisters. The idea of the monument originated with the late Horace Greeley, who started a subscription paper.

The Directors have decided to put the Atlantic Mail Company in liquidation. The liabilities will probably be $400,000; assets about $350,000.

Phelps, Dodge & Co. have withdrawn their offer of a compromise, made to the Government, and will allow the case to go to the courts.

THE WEATHER.

The Cold Spell Throughout the West—Probabilities for To-Day.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Probabilities—From Kansas, Missouri, and Tennessee to the Upper Lakes and Lake Erie, falling barometer, a decided rise of temperature, with fresh to very brisk southwesterly and southeasterly winds, increasing to possibly high over the Upper Lake region, where cloudy weather, with snow, will probably prevail. For the Gulf States, generally clear weather, rising temperature, and light to fresh winds. For the South Atlantic States, generally cloudy weather, with rain areas along the coast. For the Middle States, falling barometer, fresh and brisk northeasterly and southeasterly winds, somewhat higher temperature, and generally cloudy weather, with light snow over the southern portion, and probably over the Lower Lake region. For New England, generally clear and continued cold weather.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The Signal Service weather reports this morning indicate continued cold weather in the Northwest. The thermometer at Duluth, 9 below; St. Paul, 14 below; Milwaukee, 11 below; Chicago, 20 below; Davenport, 9 below; Omaha, 7 below; Cheyenne, 25 above; Corinne, Utah, 14 above; San Francisco, 48 above. The cold spell has extended southerly, the mercury at Indianapolis being 13 below; at St. Louis 10 below; Louisville, 3 above; Nashville, 5 above; New Orleans, 38 above. It also extended eastward, the mercury at Grand Haven, Mich., being 4 below; Detroit, 12 below; Toledo, 14 below; Cleveland, 7 below; Cincinnati, 6 above; Pittsburgh, 7 below; Toronto, 15 below; Buffalo, 1 below; Kingston, Can., 20 below; Montreal, 13 below; Quebec, 6 below; Albany, 1 below; Burlington, Vt., 14 below; Portland and Boston, 4 above; New York, 3 above; Philadelphia, 1 above; Washington, 3 above; Charleston, 42; Jacksonville, Fla., 49. Rain along the coast in South Carolina and Florida.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Jan. 29.—The cold wave from the Northwest reached here last night about 10 o'clock. At that time it grew cold very fast, and the action of the frost upon the ground caused reports louder and more frequent than ever heard here before. It continued to become colder till about 4 o'clock this morning, till at sunrise, the thermometer on the east side of a dwelling-house in the city, marked 35 deg. below zero, while on the prairie and in exposed localities the thermometer went considerably below 38 degrees. Even in very much sheltered localities in the city, the thermometers under porches indicated 32 and 33 degrees below for an hour after sunrise.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 29.—Throughout this section of the country, the weather, this morning, was the coldest within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. In this city at 8 o'clock, the thermometer showed 22 in the upper and 29 in the lower portion of the city below zero. At Crestline, 26; at Wooster, 22; at Lorcas, Richland County, 32; Londonville, Ashland County, 32; Lawrence, Stark County, 26; Alliance, Stark County, 24; Columbiana, 30; Lotonia, Columbiana County, 24; West Salem, Wayne County, 24; Tiffin, 24; Lima, 27; Bucyrus, O., 28; Upper Sandusky, 29; Van Wert, 21; Fort Wayne, Ind., 23 to 31; Warsaw, 30; Plymouth, 26; Valparaiso, 20; Erie, Pa., 22; Homewood, Beaver County, Pa., 20, all below. Clear and cold.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 29.—At daylight this morning the thermometer on the line of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad ranged as follows: Dennison, O., 36 below; at Bowerstown, O., 41; New Market, O., 36; Dresden, O., 24; Cosherton, O., 36; Richmond, Ind., 30; Knightstown, Ind., 30; Logansport, Ind., 34; Hagerstown, 25; Hartford, Ind., 25; St. Louis Crossing and Crown Point, 28; Marion, Ind., 25.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 29.—Some twenty different thermometers, in as many localities, in this place, indicated a temperature ranging from 30 to 42 deg. below zero this morning, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock. The lowest the mercury had fallen in this region before in nearly forty years was 28 deg. below zero.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 29.—Last night was the coldest of the season, the thermometer indicating 33 to 35 degrees below zero.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Jan. 29.—The weather is extremely cold throughout the central part of the State. The thermometer stands at 31 degrees below zero at this place.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—The weather, here and vicinity, has been exceedingly cold for this portion of the country for the past few days, the thermometer ranging from 1 above to 15 below zero.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 29.—The intense cold weather continues, the mercury standing below zero all day, and this morning it marked the unprecedented cold of 32 degrees below zero.

SIDNEY, Ohio, Jan. 29.—At 7 o'clock this morning the thermometer stood at 23 degrees below zero. All trains are behind time. A freight train on the Bee-line actually froze to the rail at Versailles, Ohio, and could not be moved until assisted by a second engine. At Anna, Ohio, the thermometer was 26 degrees below zero, with 8 or ten inches of snow.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 29.—The first snow of the season fell on Sunday night, and is now about four inches on the ground. The thermometer was 1 below zero yesterday morning; this morning 2 below.

DES MOINES.

The State Grange Convention—Proceedings Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Jan. 29.—The State Grange, to-day, had between 1,000 and 1,100 delegates in attendance, a large number having arrived last night. The blockade of the railroads in Northern Iowa has prevented many delegates from reaching this city; but for this fact, the officers of the Grange say, from fifteen hundred to two thousand delegates would have been in attendance. Sherman Hall has been crowded all day, and a number of delegates could not get into the hall. The business of the morning opened with the appointment of Committees, followed by reports of officers, after which the report published in the *Register* of this morning was fully discussed, and efforts made to find out how the report was procured, the sessions being secret. This brought on a discussion, and at 11 o'clock the Grange adjourned, on motion of a member who stated that he saw newspaper reporters all round him.

In the afternoon, a large number of resolutions, petitions, and memorials, covering the widest ranges, were introduced on the transportation question. Two of the most important were, one memorializing Congress to build a double-track freight railroad to the seaboard; and another, asking the State Legislature to appropriate money to build a sytem of narrow gauge railroads. On general legislation, petitions were introduced asking changes in the present laws, so suits may be brought in the township where the defendant lives, in place of the plaintiff's township; asking the abolishment of the office of County Superintendent.

The work of the Convention has not fairly commenced, and business is awaiting the reports of the different Committees, to whom all principal questions have been referred.

The evening session was devoted to instruction in secret work, and to conferring the fifth degree. The Convention will probably adjourn on Friday night. There will be a spirited contest over the election of officers and the examination of the accounts of the old officers. It is the old fight, as usual, between economy and extravagance, one faction claiming to have found that the parties now in power have been too lavish in expending the Grange's money, and that they will break it up if it strains the Grange itself.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 29.—The following was adopted by the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry here to-day:

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 29.

To U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

One thousand Masters and Past Masters of subordinate Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry, representing 40,000 of the farmers of Iowa, in State Grange assembled, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, By the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, that the Worthy Master be requested to telegraph to President Grant their earnest desire that he interpose his veto of the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives of the United States, making or confirming additional grants of lands to railroads in this State.

(Signed) D. W. ADAMS,
Master of State Grange of Iowa.

Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—Mr. Mcarod Kleiner, brewer, one of the most prominent citizens of this city, died suddenly about 10 o'clock last evening, of disease of the throat. Mr. Kleiner was one of the charter members of the Board of Trade, and has held the position of Vice President of that body ever since its organization, until last year, when he declined a re-election. He was physically one of the heaviest men in the city, his weight of 286 pounds having gained for him the Presidency of the "Fat Mens' Convention" at Put-in-Bay last fall. He leaves a fortune estimated between $800,000 and $1,000,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—John W. Brodie, one of the best sporting reporters in New York, died to-day, aged 38. He enjoyed robust health until about two months ago, when attacked by hemorrhage of the lungs. He was a native of England, and leaves a wife and two children.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 29.—First Lieutenant J. W. Sartle, Adjutant of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, died suddenly on the evening of the 27th.

Railroad News.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 29.—The Union Pacific trains were blockaded one day between Green River and Bryan, and arrived this morning. The last train due was only two hours behind. The storms have been heavy, but by the latest report the road is said to be all clear.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEKIN, Ill., Jan. 29.—The "great cut" on the Pekin, Peoria & Jacksonville Railroad at Havana was blown full of snow, 12 feet deep, the night before last, and stopped all trains yesterday. The wind was so violent that sand was carried to the cut with the snow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Much interest is excited here by the report that the Central Pacific Railroad Company, having sold back the Northern Pacific to Donohue, the builder, is now negotiating with Thomas Scott for the purchase of the Southern Pacific.

Senator Sumner.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Senator Sumner writes of himself to Henry Ward Beecher: "What I have done has always been at the mandate of conscience, and I could not have done otherwise. My hope has been to help mankind and advance the reign of justice on earth. Nor do I doubt that sooner or later this will be seen by many who now judge me unkindly. As for my health, I am hopeful. Once before I have recovered from the same injuries. If I must succumb, so be it; I am content."

Railroad Accidents.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—A caboose freight train on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, ran off the track yesterday, near Lagrange, Ind., and killed Hiram Brockerman, a brakeman.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEKIN, Ill., Jan. 29.—A man named Shalley was thrown upon his head by a railroad accident, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, last night, and severely injured. He was brought to this city, and is now doing well.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The public schools at Virginia, Cass County, Ill., have been closed in consequence of the alarming prevalence of the small-pox in that town.

The Ohio River at Cincinnati is full of ice, and navigation is entirely suspended.

A despatch from Aden announces the arrival of Sir Bartle Freere at Zanzibar on the 12th instant.

The New Mexico mails, which for the past month have been stopped by the expizootic, are to be resumed as a semi-weekly mail for the present.

On Monday morning a canister of powder in the grocery of Rudolph Heizel, at Pekin, Ill., exploded, tearing the building down and damaging the stock. Fortunately, no one was in the building at the time, and no one was hurt. Damage $2,000.

Journalistic.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—The *Staats Zeitung*, a German Republican paper in this city, was sold at Sheriff's sale this afternoon, to satisfy a deed of trust held by Wm. Eastian, a stockholder. Simon Mayor was purchaser, for $12,500. The purchase is understood to be in the interest of Eastian, and the paper will be continued and conducted as heretofore.

Murdered for a Drink of Whiskey.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—William Lawn, a sewing machine agent, was murdered by Thomas Stokey, a saloon-keeper, at Shawnee, Perry County, O., on Monday evening, because he refused to pay for a drink.

Murderers Sentenced.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Jan. 29.—The murderer Johnson, on being brought before the Court, pleaded guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to twelve years in the State Prison. Cope received sentence for life, both being indicted for the same offence.

Whiskey Frauds.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Alleged frauds on the revenue have been discovered in an ostensible shipment of whiskey from Boston to St. Pierre, but in reality landing it on the coast of Maine, whence it was conveyed in boats to Portland. Several Boston parties are implicated.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property at Various Places Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—The steam tannery of Martin Evans & Co., at Lancaster, O., one of the most extensive in the State, was totally destroyed by fire this morning at 2 o'clock. Loss, $41,000, which includes $7,000 worth of bark and $10,000 of leather, nearly ready for the market. No insurance.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Jan. 29.—The Walworth County Poor House, containing forty-six inmates, was burned this morning. Loss about $2,000, principally on the buildings, nearly all the furniture being saved. No one injured.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 29.—A fire at Three Rivers yesterday destroyed buildings worth $40,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The loss by the National Theatre fire is $117,000; insurance, $65,000.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Jan. 29.—A fire destroyed the house belonging to Mr. Reed, about three miles southwest of Vinton, Iowa, about 6 o'clock this morning. The family lost all their clothing and had to take refuge in a barn, as there are no neighbors near. The loss is estimated at $1,500, with no insurance, the insurance having run out three weeks ago. The family had not enough clothing left to keep them warm.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Seth Norwood & Co.'s Shoe manufactory, in Beverly, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $10,000. The fire originated in a stairway, from a can of benzine, igniting while a lighted lamp was being filled, and egress from the building was cut off except by the elevator and windows. A large number of men and women were at work in the building, but all fortunately escaped with their lives. Sumner Trafton, Albert Sargent, a Miss Hamilton, Isaac Woodbury, Mr. Lord, and Frank Centre were all burned or otherwise severely injured.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Rankin, late State Treasurer of Iowa, shows signs of emotional insanity.

Jenkins says Madame Flores, wife of the Minister from Ecuador, is the most beautiful lady in Washington this winter.

Judge H. W. Bruce, of the Circuit Court at Louisville, Ky., has been appointed Chancellor, *vice* Cochran, deceased.

The Rev. Dr. John Eagleston, one of the oldest ministers in Western Pennsylvania, died in Washington County, Pa., Jan. 22.

Frederick F. Low, United States Minister to China, is about to resign, and Secretary Fish has recommended to the President the promotion of George F. Seward, Consul General at Shanghai, to fill the vacancy.

The Rev. Mr. Hammond, "the great revivalist," is still stirring up things in the Northwest, by galloping frantically through the streets and screaming "Come to Jesus!" at the top of his voice. It is a wonder that somebody, with the proper authority to do so, doesn't scream to *him* to come to the lunatic asylum.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Great American Brick Machine—Grand Results—A Challenge—Who Will Take Up the Gauntlet?

The Great American Brick Machine Company of Chicago, being confident they have the very best brick machine in the world, are desirous of proving this fact to the public in the best way possible, viz.: a fair public trial. The Company have a large brick-yard in Chicago, 250 feet in width by 1,000 in length; in the centre of the yard is the engine, to which is attached their line shafting, nearly 200 feet long; to this shafting the Company's machines are attached, 20 or 30 feet apart, leaving space enough between each to place one of the competitor's machines. Being thus situated, run by the same engine, and each to take clay from the same place, neither party can have anything to complain of, and each machine will have to depend on its own merits for success. The Company, therefore, offer free of charge to any proprietors of brick machines in the world the privilege of making from 100,000 to 200,000 bricks during the next brick making season, in order that the relative value of each machine may be made known. Each competitor to make and burn his own kiln; a disinterested committee to keep account of all expenses, and publish their decision for the benefit of the victor; the defeated party to sell one thousand dolllars' worth of his brick and donate the proceeds to the poor of Chicago. E. R. GARD, President Great American Brick Machine Company, No. 53 South Jefferson street, Chicago.

Although the American Brick Machine was not patented until July, 1871, it has produced great results, the Company having manufactured as high as $25,000 worth of brick on four machines in a single month. Millions of their brick are in many of the finest buildings in Chicago. A description and cut of the machine can be seen in the *Scientific American* of Jan. 18, 1873. We quote the following: "The brickmaker has the satisfaction of knowing that in five minutes from the time the clay is taken from its original bed, it has been thoroughly tempered into a uniform homogeneous mass, pressed into the nicest shaped brick, and placed into the hack eight or ten high, where no more handling is required until the brick are dry enough to enter the kiln."

Call and see one of the machines making brick, at No. 53 South Jefferson street, any time; a machine always in operation. For further information, address E. R. Gard, President of the Company.

Will Be Hanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Governor Dix refuses to interfere in the case of John Gaffney, sentenced to be hanged Feb. 7.

—It will be with rejoicing the intelligence is received that Mr. Charles Dickens is finishing "Edwin Drood." He has engaged a New England medium,—and "Edwin Drood" will soon be ready for the press. Who would have thought, a hundred years ago, that with the people of this age, death would make no difference? that we could prosecute and finish the earthly works he for a moment interfered with? Let us hear no more from Wendell Phillips about the "Lost Arts."

MARRIED.

BENTON—COLE—On the 27th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, by the Rev. Wm. J. Petrie Irving, A. Benton, of Fremont, Neb., and Miss Sadie Cole, of Chicago. No cards.
☞ Fremont papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
IMPORTANT SALE OF OVER
$20,000!
WORTH OF
Diamonds, Watches,
Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Music Boxes, Opera and Field Glasses, &c., &c.,
Saved from the recent fire at Boston.
AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873, at our salesrooms, 85 and 87 South Canal-st. Sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., and continue until all is sold. For account of whom it may concern.

A large stock of the above goods, saved from the recent fire, some in a damaged condition. The diamonds comprise single and cluster rings, brooches, and gents' pins, many of them very fine and costly; gold watches, by Frodsham, Jules Gergensen, Adams, Patek Phillippe, Cooper, and other celebrated makers; silver watches in variety, from well-known European and American manufacturers; gold chatelaines, vest and guard chains, very fine music boxes, over 100 opera and field glasses, silver and plated knives, forks, spoons, ladles, &c., forming altogether one of the finest and largest stock of goods of this kind ever offered in this city. Goods on exhibition on Monday.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
AT AUCTION.
The Well-known and Established Saloon and Billiard Hall, No. 421 South Clark and Polk-sts., formerly occupied by Geo. B. Mansur, Esq. Three first-class Billiard Tables, and everything pertaining to a first-class saloon. The contents to be sold in round numbers, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock sharp.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auct's.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION,
Another large stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and CARPETS, of every description. W. G. Crockery, yellow and Rockingham ware, office desks, wardrobes, sewing machines, mirrors.
An elegant Piano Forte, with stool and cover; cost $500.
On SATURDAY, FEB. 1, at 9½ o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.